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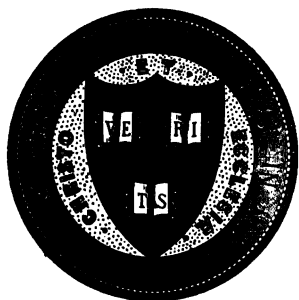
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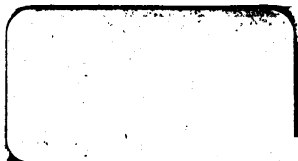
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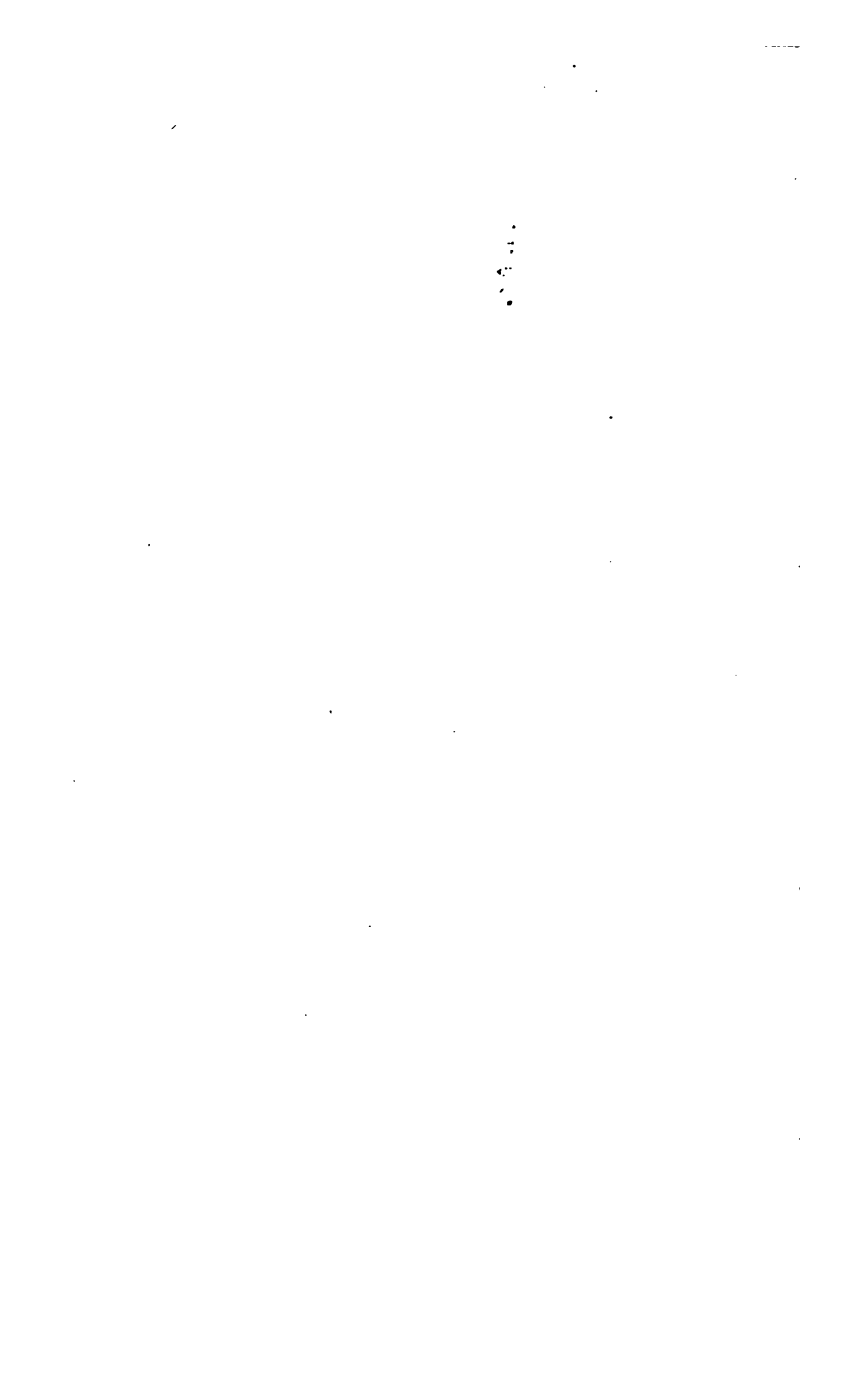
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EXERCISES

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ON THE

ETYMOLOGY, SYNTAX, IDIOMS,

AND

SYNONYMS

OF THE

Spanish Language.

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By L. J. A. McHENRY,

A NATIVE OF SPAIN,

Author of an "Improved Spanish Grammar," &c.

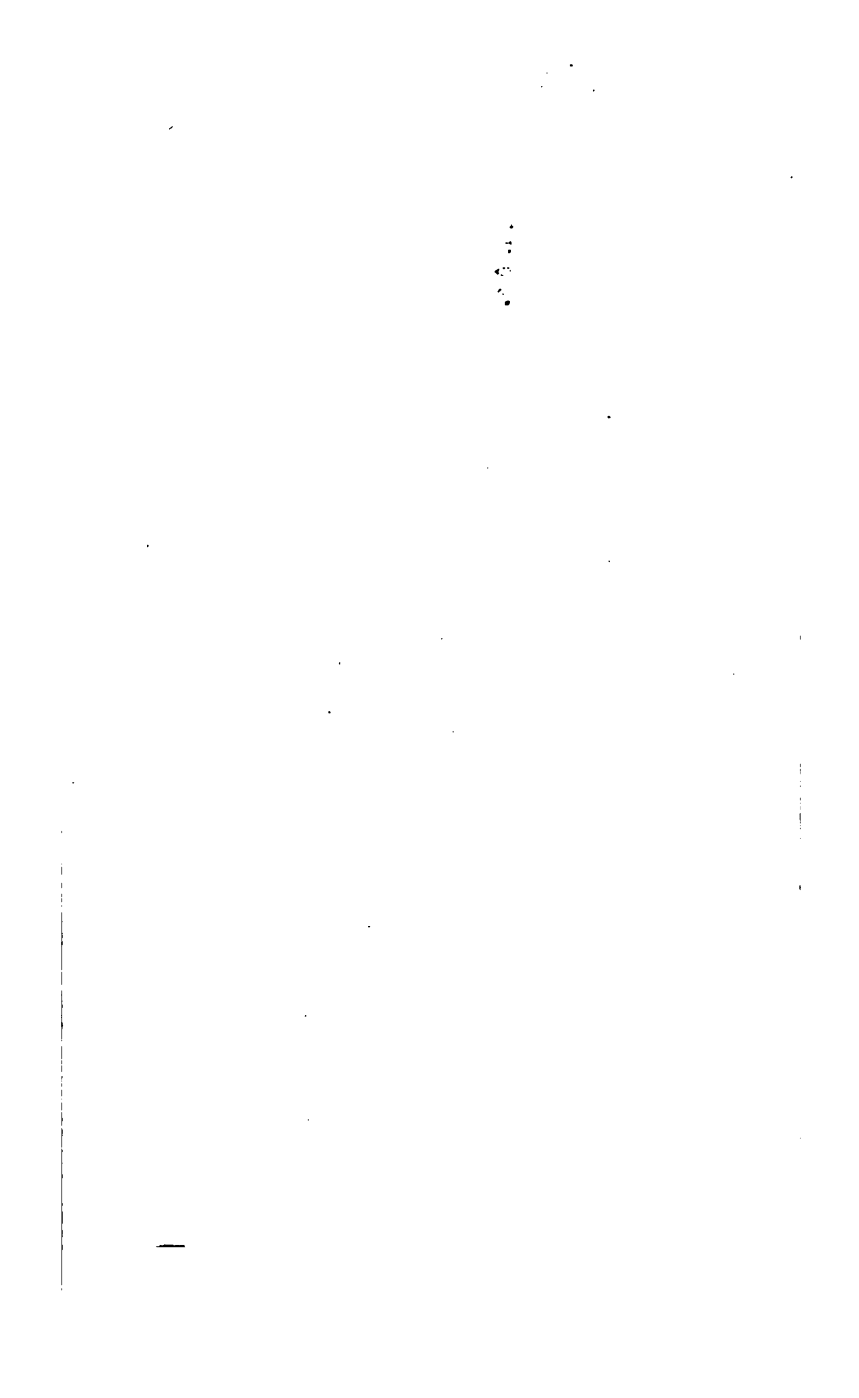
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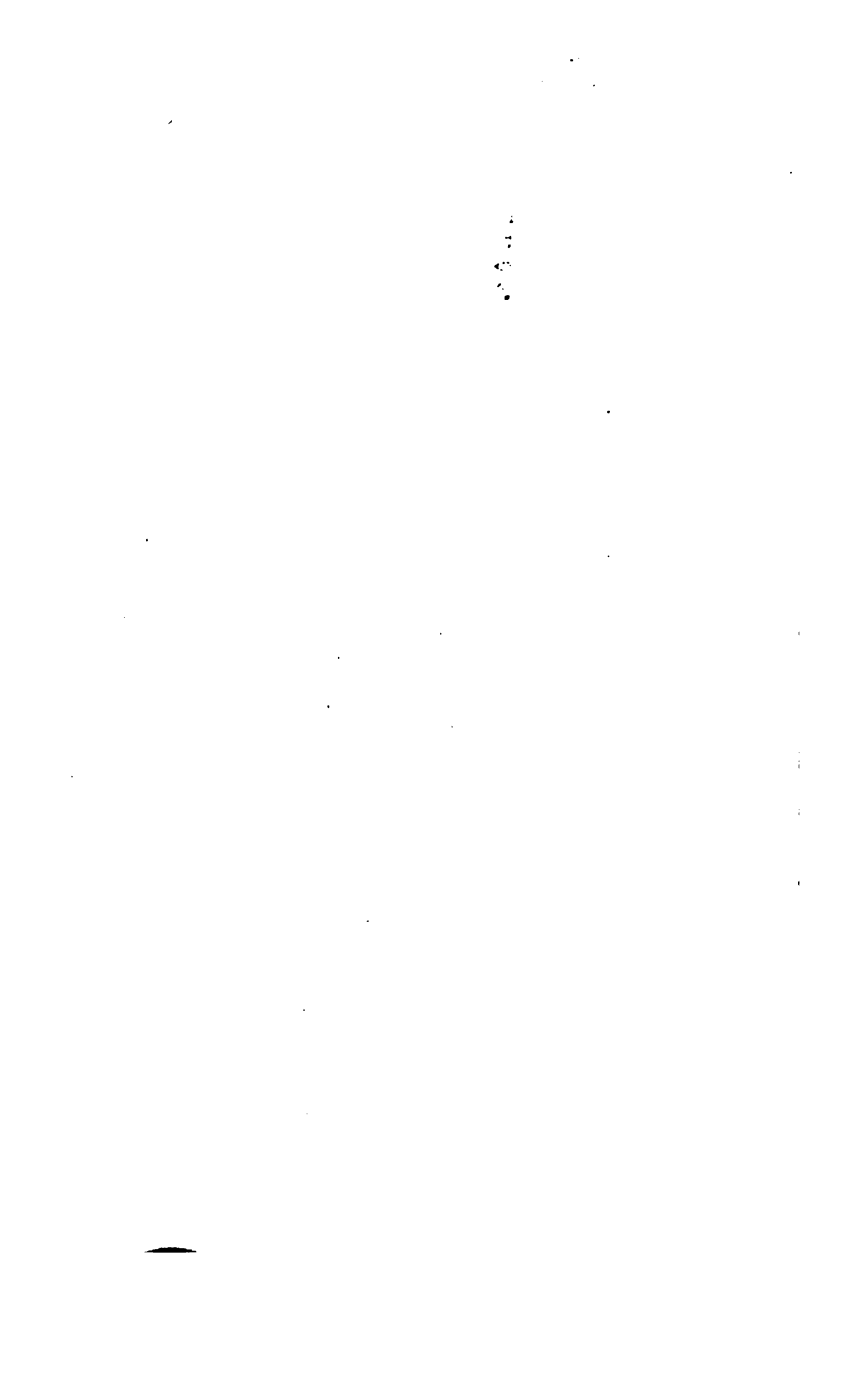
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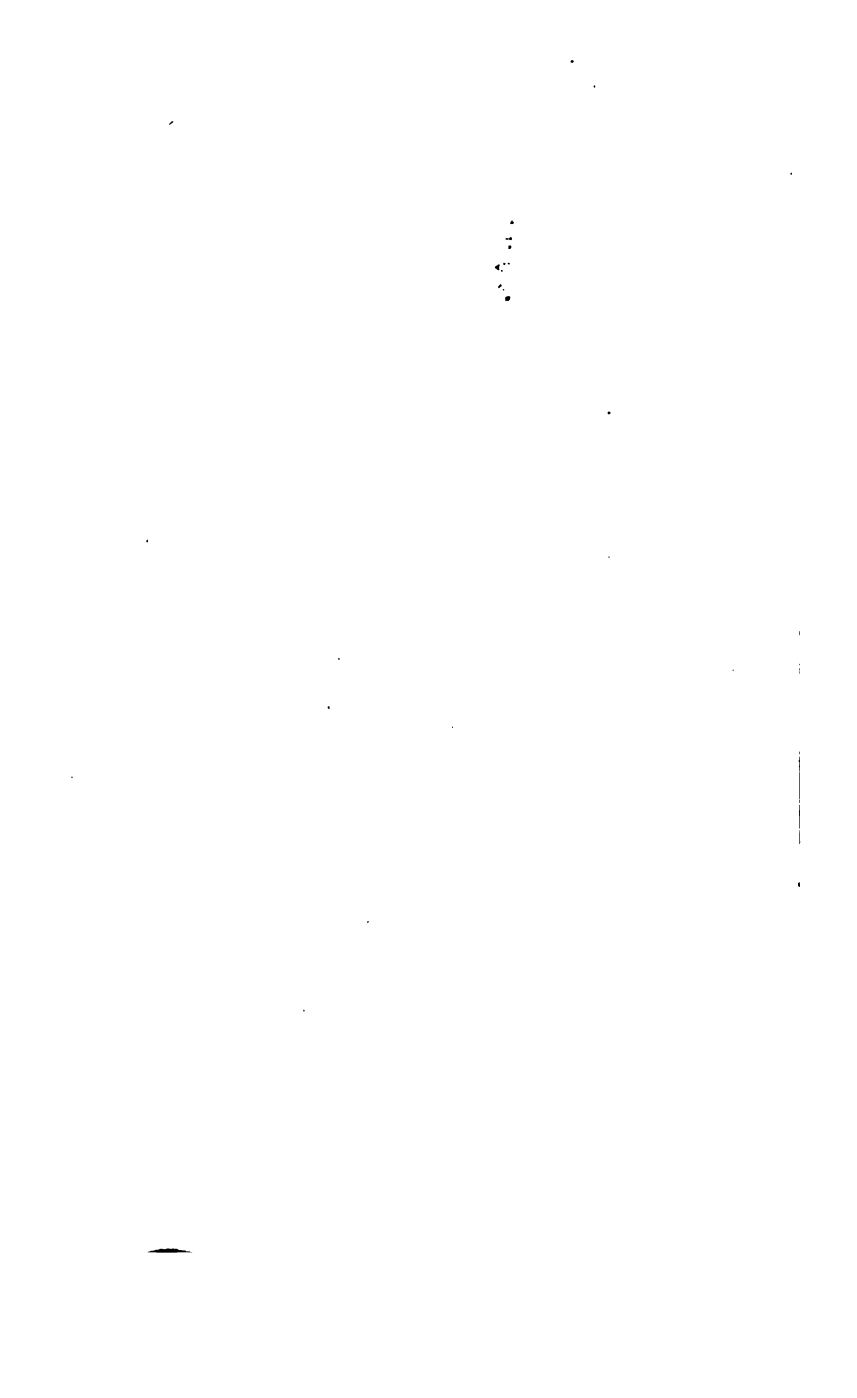
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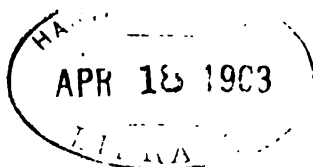
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Dr. S. A. Green

PREFACE.

THE nature and object of Exercises on Grammar are too well understood, and their utility and importance, in elucidating or fixing, by practical application, the rules and principles of a language, too highly appreciated, to require any explanation, or to render much apology necessary for the introduction of the present volume.

That there are already in circulation several books of Spanish Exercises, some of them possessing considerable merit, the writer does not mean to deny; but he begs leave to observe that, as these have been adapted exclusively, or more particularly, to the different Grammars of their respective Authors, no work of this description existed, which, without much trouble and inconvenience, could be rendered subservient to the peculiar arrangement adopted in the Grammar lately published by the present Writer.

Thus circumstanced, and influenced by the many testimonies of approbation, both public and private, so liberally bestowed on his Spanish Grammar, of which several editions have been sold with unexpected rapidity, the Author felt anxious to prepare, with as much expedition as the pressure of business and due attention to the subject would permit, a suitable volume of appropriate Exercises. That such a work was really wanted he is much inclined to infer from the reiterated inquiries made for it, especially by those persons who have been pleased to give a preference to his former production.

Desirous of enhancing the utility of this little volume of Exercises, the Author has endeavoured to render them *progressively* difficult, partly by avoiding a repetition of the Spanish words, and partly by leaving undeclined every part of speech, which has already been, or which actually is, the immediate object of elucidation.

Having introduced Promiscuous or Recapitulatory Exercises, whenever it seemed necessary or expedient, the Author has ventured to deviate from the usual mode of concluding similar works, by substituting, instead of uninteresting or irrelevant extracts, a few Exercises on

the more common Idioms and Synonyms of the language; an innovation which he trusts cannot but prove greatly advantageous to every class of learners.

To conclude: the Author returns his sincere thanks for the liberal reception which his former work has experienced; and humbly trusts, that as, in composing this little volume, he has been invariably directed by the same desire as influenced him formerly,—that of facilitating the progress and promoting the improvement of the learner,—his present endeavours, however limited, will likewise receive some portion of that approbation so generally bestowed on every publication which has for its real object *the communication of knowledge*.

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TO

THE SIXTH EDITION.

THE Author is duly sensible of the liberal encouragement with which the former Editions of these EXERCISES have been favoured, and confidently hopes that the several improvements which the present Edition has received will render the Work still more worthy of approbation. He has now published a

KEY TO THE EXERCISES,

- which he trusts will facilitate the progress of the learner in acquiring a classical knowledge of the Spanish language, and thus furnish some additional claim to an extension of the public patronage.

EXERCISES

ON THE

ETYMOLOGY AND SYNTAX

OF THE

SPANISH LANGUAGE.

Preliminary Observation.

WHEN two or more English words are enclosed by brackets, the Spanish underneath is equivalent to the whole enclosure, and *vice versâ*. A horizontal line under the English implies a similarity of spelling, with this distinction, that a soft *t* in English must be changed into *c* in Spanish, and that the letter *s* is never to be doubled. Words having this mark Δ underneath are not to be translated. Numerical figures preceding English words point out the Spanish arrangement. The letters *a, b, c, &c.* refer to the Notes in the Author's Grammar.

ON THE ARTICLE.

The Spanish articles are,

		Sing.	Plur.
The	Masculine	<i>el</i>	<i>los</i>
	Feminine	<i>la</i>	<i>las</i>
	Neuter	<i>lo</i>	

Agreement of the Article.

Rule 1. The article agrees in gender, number, and case, with the noun to which it is prefixed ; as,

El libro contenia los comentarios de los doctores de la universidad sobre las profecias de los profetas.—
The book contained the commentaries of the doctors of the university on the prophecies of the prophets.

The father was close to the mother; the sons behind
padre estaba junto à madre hijos detras de
 the daughters; the nephew before the niece; and the
hijas sobrino delante de sobrina y
 sister between the brothers. The uncle sent by the
hermana entre hermanos. tio mandó por
 husband the letter from the wife to the nieces, for
marido carta f. de muger sobrinas, para
 the son of the aunt. The captains with the companies,
hijo tia capitanes con compañías f.
 and without the general, marched towards the castle.
sin ——— marcharon hacia castillo m.
 The intrepidity of the troops at the gates of the
intrepidez f. tropas f á puertas f.
 fortress excited the admiration of the colonels. The
fortaleza f. excitó ——— f. coroneles.
 angel announced the nativity to the shepherds in the
—— m. anunció natividad f. pastores en
 East.
oriente m.

Note a.—The eagle swam in the water of the pool.
águila f. nadó agua f. laguna f.
 The waters of the sea drowned the birds. The boy
águas mar f. ahogaron aves f. muchacho
 broke the handles of the jugs and the handle of the
quebró ásas f. jarros m. ása f.
 cup with the horn of the cow. The bird had lost
tasaf. ástaf. vacaf. áve f. habia perdido
 the tail and the wing in the trap.
colaf. álaf. trampaf.

Note b.—The eagles of the army were deposited
águilas ejército m. fueron depositadas

in the chapel of the college. The captain attributed
capilla f. colegio m. capitan m. atribuyó
the victory to the assault of the castle, and not to
victoria f. asalto m. castillo m. no
the hunger of the army. The wings of the bird
hambre f. alas áve f.
were clipped. The altar of the idol was behind the
estaban cortadas. ara f. ídolo m. estaba
altars of the goddess, and to the west of the temple.
aras diosa occidentem. templo m.
The songster sang the air in the orchestra of the king.
cantor m. cantó ária f. orquesta f. rey
The exploits of the warrior [obtained for him] the
hazañas f. guerrero le grangearon
epithet of the Battler.
dictado m. campeador.

Promiscuous Exercises.

The affection of the mother was the cause of the
cariño m. fué causa f.
death of the sons. The ambassador received by the
muerte f. embajador recibió
courier of the queen, the letters from the minister of
correo m. reyna cartas f. ministro
the king to the emperor of the East. The culprit
rey emperador reo m.
committed the crime close to the door of the gallery
cometió delito m. puerta f. corredor m.
of the house. In the beginning the Creator created the
casa f. principio m. Criador creó
heaven and the earth, divided the light from the dark-
cielo m. tierra f. dividió luz f. tinie-
ness, and made the firmament, and divided the waters
blas f. p. é hizo firmamento m. y*
which were [under] the firmament, from the waters
que estaban [debajo de]
which were above the firmament. The miracles of the
sobre milagros m.

* See Grammar, p. 77.

apostles were the proofs of the authenticity of the
apóstoles fueron pruebas f. autenticidad f.
 mission. Abraham saw the ram entangled by the
mision f. Abrahán vió carnerom. enredado
 horns among the brambles in the mount. David
astlas entre abrojos m. monte m. —
 [played on] the harp.
tocaba arpa f.

Plural Number.

Rule 2. Nouns ending in a vowel which is not marked with the accent, take an *s* in the plural; as, *Reyno*, kingdom, *reynos*, kingdoms; *corona*, crown, *coronas*, crowns.

The sun, the moon, the planets, the stars, were the
sol m. luna f. planeta m. estrella f. eran
 idols of the Egyptians. The Pagans sacrificed the
ídolo m. Egipcio m. Paganom. sacrificaban
 victims upon the altars of the idol. The planet Mer-
víctima f. sobre Mer-
 cury is, of all the planets, the [nearest] to the sun.
curio es todos [mas próximo]

Rule 3. Nouns which end in an accented vowel, or in a consonant*, take *es* in the plural; as *Jabalí*, wild boar, *jabalíes*, wild boars; *árbol*, tree, *árboles*, trees; *luz*, light, *luces*, lights.

The thieves had scaled the walls of the gardens
ladron m. habían escalado pared f. jardín m.
 before the clocks of the churches had struck the
[ántes que] reloj m. iglesia f. hubiesen dado
 hour. The houses in the suburbs of the towns were
hora f. casa f. arrabal m. ciudad f. estaban
 full of the authors, who had written against the
llenas autor m. que habían escrito contra

* A final *c* must be changed into *c*.

authorities. The Peripatetics were the followers of the
autoridad f. Peripatético m. eran sequaz m.
 philosopher Aristotle. The two farmers lived in two
filósofo m. Aristóteles dos labrador vivian
 rooms, which might, with greater propriety, be called
quarto m. que podian con mayor propiedad ser llamados
 two lofts or lumberholes than apartments.

camaranchon m. ó zaquizamí m. que vivienda f.

Note a.—The oxen (2) had (1) not yet ploughed the
buey m. habian no aun arado
 fields, and numerous flocks of sheep were grazing
campo m. numerosas grey f. oveja f. estaban paciendo
 in the verdant meadows. The kings and the emperors of
verdes prado m. rey emperador
 the earth nominate judges who judge the transgressors
tierra f. nombran á juez m. que juzgan á transgresor m.
 of the law [according to] the laws.

ley f. segun

Exceptions.—She acted only twelve Mondays, six
*ella representaba solo * Lunes*
 Thursdays, and four Saturdays, in the year. Buy three
Juéses Sábado á año m. compra
 pen-knives and two gun-screws. The cook hung the
corta-plumas sacatrapos cocinero m. colgó
 boiler on the pot-hook, instead of putting it on the
marmita f. en llares f. en lugar poner la sobre
 trevet. The stork drew with the beak the bone of
trébedes f. cigüeña f. sacó con pico m. hueso m.
 the lamb from the gullet of the wolf. [Peruvian bark]
cordero m. de fauces f. lobo m. la quina
 often cures the ague.
amenudo cura tercianas f.

Promiscuous Exercises.

The acts of the parliament contain the laws of the
acta f. parlamento m. contienen

* See Cardinal Numbers, Grammar, page 37.

realm. The revolutions of the planets and the eclipses
reyno m. revolucion f. eclipse m.
 of the sun are found in the Ephemeris. The Ana-
se encuentran efemérides f. Ana-
 chorites in the deserts are free from the effects of the
coreta m. desierto m. estan libres efecto m.
 vexations of the world. The love of the subjects, and
vexacion f. mundo m. amor m. vasallo m.
 the efforts of the nations, are the succours of the kings
esfuerzo m. nacion f. son socorro m.
 of the earth, in the disturbances of the state. The
turbacion f. estado m.
 Israelites whom Moses delivered from the bondage of
Israelita m. que Moises sacó servidumbre f.
 the king of the Egyptians were six hundred thousand,
fuleron seis cientos mil
 without counting the [old men,] the women, and the
sin contar anciano muger
 children.
niño m.

Use of the Definite Article.

Henceforth the genders will not be marked, unless the nouns form exceptions to Rules 4, 5, and 6. See Grammar.

Rule 7. Nouns taken in a definite sense require the article; as—*Las virtudes de los santos*, the virtues of the saints.

The corruption of the heart is often the cause of
corrupcion corazon es amenudo causa
 the corruption of the mind. The printers printed the
alma f. impresor imprimieron
 resolutions of the meeting in the gazettes of the govern-
resolucion junta gazeta gobi-
 ment. The death of the Saviour of the (2) human
erno muerte f. Salvador humano

(1) race was announced to the world by the darkness
género fué anunciada por
 which covered the face of the earth.
que cubrieron faz f.

Rule 8. Nouns used in their most general sense are preceded by the article; as,—*La virtud es amable*, virtue is amiable.

Printers ought to know well all the rules of ortho-
deben a saber bien todas regla orto-
 graphy. Death is a single moment between time and
grafia es un solo momento entre tiempo
 eternity. Pride and vanity are often the cause of
eternidad orgullo vanidad son amenudo causa
 the misfortunes incident to (2) human (1) life. Interest,
desgracia incidentes humana vida interes
 glory, and ambition are commonly the motives of the
gloria comunmente motivo
 actions of men. Iron and steel are more useful than
accion hombre hierro acero mas útiles que
 gold and silver. The fear of the Lord is the beginning
oro plata temor Señor es principio
 of wisdom.
sabiduria.

Rule 9. Names of empires, kingdoms, countries, provinces, mountains, rivers, winds, and seasons, generally take the article; as,—*La Inglaterra*, England; *el otoño*, autumn.

Ireland is more populous than Scotland. Europe,
Irlanda es mas populosa que Escocia Europa
 Asia, Africa, and America, are the four parts of the
Asia son quatro parte f.
 world. Olympus and Parnassus are famous mountains.
Ólimpo Parnaso famosos monte
 North, south, east, and west, are the cardinal winds.
norte sur este oeste cardinales viento

Spring, summer, autumn, and winter, are the four
primavera verano otoño invierno
 seasons of the year.
estacion

Note a.—England defended Spain against the attack—
Inglaterra defendió á España contra ataque
 of France. The eyes of Turkey watched the movements
Francia ojo Turquía observaban movimiento
 of Russia. The Emperor of Germany set off from Russia
Rusia Alemania partió
 in the spring, and spent the summer in Turkey. The
pasó
 King of England [will go] to France.
irá

Note b.—Algiers is a kingdom of Africa. Tunis is
Argel es un reyno — es
 a (2) fertile (1) country. Genoa is a (2) maritime
fertil país Génova marítimo
 (1) country.

Note c.—The forty Martyrs of Japan are forty persons
cuarenta mártir Japon persona
 who suffered martyrdom in Japan. The greatest quan-
que padecieron el martirio mayor can-
 tity of sugar and of rum, which [is consumed] in Eng-
tidad azucar ron que se consume
 land, comes from Brazil.
viene

Rule 10 Nouns of measure, weight, &c., when preceded by the indefinite article in English, as an equivalent to *each*, require the article; as—*A veinte peniques la libra*, at twenty pence a pound; twice a month, *dos veces al mes*.

Wine [sells] at one dollar a bottle, butter at
vino se vende á un duro botella manteca
 [eighteen] pence a pound, and eggs at twelve shillings
[diez y ocho] penique libra huevo doce eschelin

a hundred. The coffee, which the Egyptians buy at
ciento café que compran
 four-pence a pound, [is sold] afterwards at two-pence
se vende despues dos
 an ounce. My master comes twice a week, and
onza mi maestro viene dos veces semana
 (2) charges (1) me twenty guineas a year.
carga me veinte — á el año

Note a.—The duties amount to ten crowns per bale.
derecho suben diez escudos por fardo
 The courier received money [at the rate] of a shilling
correo recibió dinero á razon un
 per mile.
milla

Note b.—Cut me a yard at four shillings and sixpence a
córtame vara quatro
 yard, and ten yards at two shillings and a penny per yard.
diez

Rule 11. *Señor, señora, señorito, señorita,** when used in the third person of both numbers, require the article; as—*El señor Don Juan*, Mr. John. *Señora, dixo el Señor Don Rafael á su madre, no os acordais de haber visto esta cara?* Madam, said Mr. Raphael to his mother, do you not recollect having seen this face? N.B. *Caballero* follows the same rule.

[I have just learned], Mr. Gil Blas, that you are Mr.
acabo de saber que vm. es
Gil Blas of Santillana. Madam, said Mr. John Romero
dixo Juan
 to Mrs. Gomez, I came to inquire how Miss Perez was.
vine á preguntar como estaba.
 Messieurs Martinez and Company, [I am very sorry
compañia siento muchísimo

* See Grammar, p. 133.

to inform you] that Messieurs Garcia and Sons have
participarles á vms. *han*

failed. Gentlemen, is it possible that the gentlemen
quebrado *es* Δ *_____*

who have been here to-day (2) have (1) not inquired
que han estado aquí hoy *hayan* *no preguntado*

how the ladies were? [Young ladies], the [young
estaban *Señorita*

ladies] who were there yesterday [will not be] here
que estuvieron ahí *ayer* *no estarán* *aquí*

to-day.

hoy

Note b.—Doctor Harvey discovered the circulation of
_____ *descubrió* *_____*

the blood. Father Ysla translated the work of Mr. Le
sangre f. *padre* *traduxo* *obra*

Sage. King John granted many privileges to England.
Juan concedió muchos privilegio

Princess Amelia was the daughter of King George.
princesa *_____* *era* Δ *hija* *Jorge*

Know then that I am the substitute of Doctor Sangrado.
sabete pues *substituto* *Sangrado*

Rule 12. Numerals, when denoting either the
 day of the month or the hour of the day, generally
 take the article; as—*El seis de Enero*, the sixth of
 January; *la una*, one o'clock; *las onze*, eleven
 o'clock; *las trez y quarto*, a quarter after three;
las ocho menos quarto, a quarter to eight.

On the twenty-first of June the sun rises in England
 Δ *Junio* *nace*

at a quarter before four, and it sets at a quarter past
 Δ *se pone*

eight. King George the Fourth was crowned on the
 Δ *fué coronado*

19th of July, 1821, at one o'clock precisely. The
en punto

earthquake in the year one thousand seven hundred and
terremoto de año ^Λ
 fifty five, began at [about] a quarter before eleven in
empezó á eso de ^Λ
 the morning of All Saints.
dta m. todo Santo.

Rule 13. The article is generally repeated before every noun enumerated, especially when they differ in gender; as—*La Fé, la Esperanza, y la Caridad*, Faith, Hope, and Charity.

[I am not ignorant of] the virtue and wisdom of
no ignoro virtud sabiduria
 Ulysses. Where (2) wisdom (1) is, there is virtue,
 ——— *donde está ahí*
 constancy, fortitude. Thus fell the (2) Roman (1) em-
constancia, fortaleza así cayó Romano im-
 pire, and involved in its ruins, fell likewise the arts
perio envueltas en sus ruinas cayeron tambien artef.
 and sciences. Under the equator the days and nights
ciencia debaxo de equador dia m. noche f.
 are equal. Patience and perseverance are necessary.
son iguales paciencia perseverancia necesarias

Rule 14. Two or more nouns, used in apposition, admit the article only before the first; as—*La ciudad de Londres, capital de Inglaterra, y residencia del soberano*, the city of London, the capital of England, and the residence of the sovereign.

Rule 15. Proper names of persons, places, and months, take no article; as—*Socrates*, Socrates; *Roma*, Rome; *Abril*, April.

Solomon the son of David was endowed with wisdom.
Salomon — fue dotado de
 I am Telemachus, the son of Ulysses, the king of Ithaca.
yo soy Telemaco — Itaca

[It would be very strange] that Rome, the sovereign
seria bien de extrañar Roma soberana
 and the mother of all the churches; that Rome, the
todas iglesia que
 centre of truth and unity, [should teach] absurdities!
centro verdad unidad enseñase absurdo
 Christian eloquence has for its object God himself, the
Cristiana eloquencia tiene por su objeto á Dios mismo
 source of all greatness.
origen toda grandeza

Cicero and Quintilian divide style into three kinds.
Ciceron Quintiliano dividen estilo en género
 London and Paris are two famous capitals. July and
Londres — son famosas capital Julio
 August are the two hottest months in the year,
Agosto [mas calorosos] mes de
 and December and January the two coldest.
Diciembre Enero [mas frios]

Note a.—Sunday is a day which we ought to
Domingo un dia que á debemos á
 consecrate to God. Ash Wednesday is the first day of
consagrar Miércoles de ceniza es primer
 Lent. [He will return] Friday or Saturday.
quaresma volverá Viérnes ó Sábado

Note c.—The (2) unpleasant (1) adventure which
pesado lance que
 I had had in the house of the grocer. The innkeeper
habia tenido en especiero mesonero
 (2) conducted (1) me to the house of a carrier.
conduxo me un arriero
 [Ye know not] what men [ye have] in the house.
vosotros no sabeis que teneis

Note d.—[It is better] to be loved with respect than
mas vale á ser amado respeto que
 with tenderness. Libertines live without faith and with-
ternura libertino viven sin fé

out religion. We ought to suffer with patience the
 inconveniences of this life.
debemos a sufrir paciencia
incomodidad esta vida

Rule 16. Nouns, taken in a partitive sense, are never preceded by the article; as—*Dame pan*, give me bread; *dale vino*, give him some wine; *danos miel*, give us honey.

New kings, new laws. Besides gold and silver,
nuevos nuevas ademas de oro plata
 Europe draws from the New World pepper, sugar,
saca nuevo pimienta azucar
 tobacco, and several other things. I reserve my rooms,
tabaco varias otras cosa reservo mis quarto
 said the landlady, for people who [do not sup on] bread
dixo mesonera para gente que no cenan
 and cheese. The world abounds in snares, difficulties,
queso abunda lazo dificultad
 and dangers. [There are] authors in whose writings
peligro hay cuyos escrito
 [we discover] more rhetoric than eloquence.
descubrimos mas retórica que elocuencia

Note a.—Without reckoning some rials more, which
contar real que
 [I had stolen from my uncle.] I have some idea of
habia hurtado á mi tio tengo
 having seen that face. Men [are ashamed] on some
haber visto esa cara se avergüenzan en
 occasions of their best actions.
ocasion sus mejores accion

Note b.—[Has the post brought] any gazettes?
ha traído el correo
 [It has not brought] either gazettes or journals.
no ha traído ni ni diario
 [Are there] any pens in the inkstand? [Is there] any
hay pluma tintero hay
 wine in the bottles?

Note c.—Send me some water in a glass. The
Mándame Δ *un vaso*
 doctor attributed the indisposition to some [roast meat]
atribuyó *asado*
 which he had eaten. [It is requisite] to rub the
que había comido es menester Δ *frotar*
 bruises with some vinegar.
cardenal vinagre

Note d.—Charles the Second, son of Philip the Fourth,
Carlos segundo Felipe cuarto
 left the crown to Philip the Fifth. William the Third
dexó corona quinto Guillermo tercero
 married Princess Mary, daughter of James the Second,
casó con princesa Maria hija Jaime
 and grand-daughter of Charles the First. Volume the
nieta primero
 ninth, chapter the thirteenth.

Note e.—I bought yesterday a book entitled, The
compré ayer un libro intitulado
 Letters of Clement the Fourteenth. The life of
carta Clemente catorce
 Cervantes [is found] at the beginning of his best work,
se halla á su mejor obra
 entitled, The Life of Don Quixote. Mr. Capmany has
intitulada señor ha
 written an excellent work on the philosophy of elo-
escrito una excelente sobre filosofía elo-
 quence, entitled The philosophy of eloquence. We have
cuencia intitulada hemos
 read the life of Don Quixote.
leído

NOUNS.

Rule 17. When two nouns, signifying different things, come together in English, their order is re-

versed in Spanish, and the preposition *de* prefixed to the second; as—Man's nature, *La naturaleza del hombre*; marble pillar, *Columna de mármol*.

Diana's anger was the cause of Acteon's death, and
Diana cólera fué _____

Helen's beauty of Troy's destruction. Wisdom's pre-
Elena hermosa Troya destruccion _____ pre-
cepts form man's heart. The king of England's [eldest
cepto forman _____ *primo-*

son] is Prince of Wales. The gospel is the Christian's
génito es príncipe Gales evangelio es Cristiano

rule. Nature's gifts are for man's advantage.
regla naturaleza don son para ventaja

[There are] many silk-worms in Italy. Battles were
hay muchos seda gusano Italia batalla eran

more bloody before the invention of fire-arms.
mas sangrientas antes de _____ fuego arma

King Sesostris was seated on an ivory throne.
_____ *estaba sentado en un marfil trono*

Easter Sunday is the last day of Lent. [Let not thy
Pascuas Domingo es último día quaresma que no sean
promises be] like court promises.

tus promesas como corte

Note a.—The ten commandments were written upon
diez mandamiento estaban escritos sobre

two tables of stone. (2) Sensual (1) pleasures are
tabla piedra sensuales placer son

enemies to reason and to virtue. The (2) second
enemigo razon f. _____ dos

(1) chapter treats of the frights which he had in the
capítulo trata susto que tuvo

road to Peñafior; and the ninth of the journey of Scipio
camino _____ nueve viaje Scipion

to Madrid, and his return to Segovia.

su vuelta _____

Note b.—Claudina acknowledged to her sister that
_____ *confesó su hermana que*

the rogue of a Moor (2) had (3) deceived (1) her.

picaro el Moro habia engañado la

Note c.—A clerk of the merchant's delivered the
uno dependiente comerciante entregó

memorial to a page of the prince's. [We walked] in
uno nos paseamos en

the queen's garden, and then went to see a garden
reyna luego fuimos á ver uno

of the emperor's.

Note e.—Go to the surgeon's. [I went into] the

ve cirujano entré en

first notary's. [Going out] of the pastry-cook's.

primer escribano al salir pastelero

[He took refuge] at the governor's.

se refugió en

Promiscuous Exercises.

Among the Egyptians the lion was an emblem of
entre leon era A simbolo

vigilance. Ignorance is one of the consequences of the

vigilancia ignorancia es una conseqüencia

corruption of nature. Justice and clemency are the

naturaleza justicia clemencia son

support of thrones. Lot retired to the borders of Jordan.

apoyo — se retiró orilla

In Turkey the scimitar is the interpreter of the Koran.

cimitarra es intérprete alcoran

History, geography, and mathematics, are (2) necessary

historia geografía matemática son necesarias

(1) sciences. [Let us be] frugal without covetousness,

seamos frugales avaricia

and liberal with moderation. [Let us accompany him] to

liberales acompañemosle a

Calvary. Haughtiness, presumption, and deceit, commonly.

Calvario altivez f. presuncion engaño de ordinario

eat and sleep with riches. [We paid] the coachman

comen duermen riqueza pagamos cochero

[at the rate] of tenpence a mile. Señora Leonarda,
á razon milla
 said one of the horsemen, [look at] this [young man].
dixo uno caballero mire este mozo
 [Let us prefer] virtue to interest. Pythagoras taught
preferamos interes Pitagoras enseñó
 the immortality of the soul. Painters express with
inmortalidad alma pintor expresan
 colours the passions, which poets express with
color pasion que poeta m.
 words. Señora Leonarda served the nectar to those
voz servia aquellos
 (2) infernal (1) gods. The mines of Peru produce
infernales mina producen
 gold, silver, and diamonds. We heard some voices in
diamante oimos
 the street. Man's life is full of troubles. Sovereigns
calle f. vida está llena trabajo soberano
 [seldom] read the truth, unless when they read the
rara vez leen verdad sino quando A
 maxims of the Gospel, or the axioms of Euclid. Charles
máxima evangelio ó axioma m. Euclides
 the Fourth's abdication took place in the eyes of France.
tuvo efecto á
 King William and Queen Mary ascended the throne of
subieron á
 England on the thirteenth of February, one thousand
A Febrero A mil
 six hundred and eighty-nine. The king of England
seis cientos A
 sent an ambassador to the Emperor of China. Prudence,
envió un embaxador prudencia,
 justice, fortitude, and temperance, are the four (2)
justicia, fortaleza, templanza son quatro
 cardinal (1) virtues. Injuries and affronts are the
cardinales injuria afrenta son
 keys to the heart. Hypocrites are objects of God's
llavef hypocrita son objeto

hatred, and of men's indignation. The road to
abhorrecimiento *camino*
 heaven is full of thorns. Abraham obeyed the Lord's
cielo está lleno abrojo Abraham obedeció á
 voice. [Behold] that man who has been your shield
aquí teneis á aquel que ha sido vuestro escudo
 in war and in peace, the honour of nature, and the
guerra paz f. honra naturaleza
 glory of the (2) Roman (1) nation. We experienced
gloria Romana experimentamos
 the same terror which we had inspired in the house
mismo — que habíamos inspirado
 of Camilla.

OF ADJECTIVES.

Their Feminine Termination.

Rule 18. Adjectives which end in *o*, *an*, or *on*, have their feminine termination in *a*. Those terminating otherwise are common to both genders; as—
El muchacho holgazan, the idle boy; *la muchacha holgazana*, the idle girl; *el día feliz*, the happy day; *la hora feliz*, the happy hour

The mistress was sly and the maid idle. The
ama era socarrón criada haragan.
 life everlasting is desirable. The death of the [righteous
perdurable es apetecible justo
 man] is a happy death. Experience is fatal to many.
es una feliz experiencia es — muchos
 The grace of God is efficacious. Charity is a (2) humble
gracia es eficaz es una humilde
 (1) virtue.

Note a.—The hour of death is uncertain. Nature
hora es incierto
 never is unemployed. The victory obtained by Cæsar
nunca está ocioso victoria conseguida por —

in the plains of Pharsalia was baneful to his country,
llanada Farsalia fuè destructivo su patria.
 pernicious to the Romans, and dismal to human nature.
pernicioso Romano funesto humano

Note b.—(2) Scotch (1) music is soft and harmonious. The fandango is a (2) Spanish (1) dance.
Escoces música es suave armónico
nioso es una Español danza
 [Bull-feasts] are an (2) Andalusian (1) diversion. Her
fiestas de toros son una Andalúz su
 Saxon Majesty came in a (2) Danish (1) vessel.
Saxon magestad vino una Dinamarques embarcacion.

Note c.—The English cloths are woven with a
Inglaterra paño estan texidos una
 mixture of Spanish wool. The ship's cargo consisted
mezcla España lana navio cargazon f. consistia
 of Dutch cheese, Italian silk, Portuguese wine, Ame-
en Olanda queso Italia Portugal Amé-
 rican wheat and Russian tallow.
rica trigo Rusia sebo.

Note d.—The Turkish ambassador dined yesterday
comió ayer
 with the Russian consul, and the American plenipo-
plenipo-
 tentiary.
tenciario.

Plural of Adjectives.

Rule 19. The plural of adjectives is formed like the plural of substantives; as—*santo, santos, Saxon, Saxones, Andalúz, Andaluces.* See Rules 2 and 3.

Place of Adjectives.

Rule 20. Adjectives, and participles used adjectively, are generally placed after their nouns; as—*Operaciones difíciles*, difficult operations; gene-

rales vencidos, conquered generals; *soldados heridos*, wounded soldiers.

Agreement of Adjectives.

Rule 21. An adjective agrees with its noun in gender, number and case; as—*Argumento ridiculo*, ridiculous argument; *conclusiones falsas*, false conclusions.

Exception. Adjectives are always put in the masculine when they qualify the noun *nada*. See Grammar, p. 97.

The recollection of the virtuous actions of illustrious
memoria virtuoso ilustre
 men excites our veneration.
varon excita —————

The Divine perfections are interesting to man. Ignorant men are generally obstinate. Delicious viands are poisoned pleasures. Premature [old age] is the fruit of a luxurious life.
*Divino perfeccion son interesante igno-
 rante son generalmente pertinaz delicioso vianda
 son emponzoñado gusto anticipado vejez f. es Δ
 fruto una luxurioso*

A sublime style does not consist in a diction loaded with useless epithets, pompous phrases, and high-sounding words. [At the end] of five or six years I understood a little the Greek authors, and [sufficiently well] the Latin poets. Nothing is so impetuous as the desires of self-love, nor so secret as its designs.
*un ————— estilo Δ consiste una diction cargado
 de ocioso epiteto pomposo frase f. alti-sonante
 palabra al cabo entendia
 un poco Griego suficientemente
 Latino poeta es tan impetuoso deseo
 amorpropio ni secreto sus designio.*

Note a.—The author refutes the artful objections
refuta artificioso objeccion

of his *sus sofisticado* antagonists, and [endeavours to] *se empeña en* dispel the ridiculous doubts of *pusilánime* believers. *desvanecer* *ridículo* *duda* *pusilánime* *creyente*
 The experienced pilot perceived [from afar] the *experimentado* *piloto* *percibió* *de lejos*
 towering summits of the mountains of Leucata. The *empinado* *cima* *monte*
 mild zephyrs, more powerful than the burning beams *dulce zéfiro* *mas poderoso que* *ardiente* *rayo*
 of the sun, preserved a grateful coolness. An expe- *conservaban* *grato* *frescura* *un*
 rienced pilot foresees danger. A [very happy] death is *preve* *peligro* *dichosísimo* *es*
 the fruit of a very pious life. *piadosísimo*

Note b.—The bride was so ugly that it gave little *novia era tan feo que* *Δ* *daba poco*
 pleasure [to look at her.] Ambition augments the many *gusto* *el mirarla* *ambición aumenta* *mucho*
 troubles and lessens the few pleasures, which [are *pena* *disminuye* *poco* *placer* *que* *se*
 found] in the world. *hallan*

Note c.—[I met] sometimes with certain Scotch *encontrábame alguno vez f.* *cierto* *Escoces*
 students. [He approached me] with a certain cheerful *estudiante* *acercóse á mí* *Δ* *alegre*
 and hasty air. The silence and obstinacy of the *apresurado* *ayre* *silencio* *obstinación*
 criminal were evident proofs of the crime. *reo eran cierto* *prueba* *delito*

Note d.—Of two evils [we ought] to choose the least. *mal* *debemos* *Δ* *elegir* *menor*
 The lunar cycle is a period of nineteen solar years, or *lunar ciclo es un periodo* *solar* *año* *Δ*
 of nineteen lunar years and seven intercalary months. *intercalar* *mes*

The forty-second chapter contains forty-two paragraphs.
capítulo contiene párrafo

Note e.—The goddess and the nymphs held their eyes
diosa ninfa tenían los ojo
 fixed on the young Telemachus, so interesting (2) was
fixo en interesante era
 to (1) them his history. The pleasures of life are very
A les su historia placer son muy
 few. How certain were her suspicions! When the
quan cierto fueron sus sospecha quando
 laws are many [they occasion] confusion.
son causan confusion.

Note f.—Self-love is the greatest of all flatterers.
es mayor todo adulador
 God is the creator of all things. Charity is the greatest
es criador cosa caridad es
 of all Christian virtues. Ingratitude is the greatest of all
Cristiana ingratitude
 vices. All happiness is a gift of the (2) divine
vicio dicha es un don divino
 (1) hand. All the [reward he merits] is not great.
mano f. recompensa que merece es grande.

Rule 22. Two or more nouns in the singular require their adjective in the plural; and in the masculine termination if they differ in gender;—as *El palacio y el templo magníficos*, the magnificent palace and temple: *la iglesia y el hospital edificados por él*, the church and hospital erected by him.

The love of life and the fear of death are natural
amor temor son natural
 to men. Pride and misery come frequently united.
orgullo miséria vienen frecuentemente junto
 Health and power are uncertain and perishable; but
salud poder son incierto perecedero pero

glory and virtue are certain, solid, and durable. The
gloria son cierto sólido
 husband and wife buried; the son and daughter ill;
marido muger enterrado hijo hija enfermo
 and the aunt and niece [given over]: this was the sad
tia sobrina desauiciado esta era triste
 condition of that unhappy family.
aquella desdichado

Note a.—The wonderful prudence and judgment
maravilloso prudencia tino
 manifested in the last battle. The supreme power and
manifestado último batalla supremo poder
 authority with which he governs.
autoridad que él gobierna

Rule 23. An adjective agrees with the *nearest* of two or more plural nouns, which differ in gender, as—*los efectos y las riquezas preciosas, las riquezas y efectos preciosos*, the invaluable riches and effects.

The knowledge of (8) political (1) frauds and
conocimiento político fraude
 (2) connivances is necessary [to him that governs]. The
connivencia es al que gobierna
 army consisted of conscripts from the (3) Italian (1) re-
ejército consistía en conscripto Italiano re-
 publics and (2) estates. The mistaken philosopher [had
pública estado engañado filósofo re-
 recourse] to (3) ridiculous (1) arguments and (2)
curria ridículo argumento
 objections. The many assemblies and conventicles
objeccion asamblea conventículo
 alarmed the Gallican church.
asustaron á Galicano iglesia.

Note b.—His Majesty was resolved; but [has been]
su Majestad estaba resuelto pero se ha visto
 compelled to abandon the project. His Holiness has
precisado á abandonar proyecto Santidad ha

been deprived of his friends, and his Highness is
sido privado sus amigo Alteza esta
 banished. His Excellency has been pleased to grant
desterrado Excelencia ha sido servido de conceder
 that their Lordships be buried in the Chapel Royal.
que sus Señoría sean enterrado real

Note c.—Then the widows [saw themselves] aban-
entonces viuda se vieron aban-
 doned, and the orphans [found themselves] unpro-
donado huérfano se hallaron desam-
 tected; the Romans being then no more than the
parado siendo no mas que
 shadow of themselves. Self-love makes man an idolater
sombra si mismo hace á A idblatra
 of himself.

sí mismo

Observation.—The arrival of the (2) French and
llegada Frances
 (3) Russian (1) commissioners has given rise to many
Ruso comisionado ha dado origen
 rumours. The Iliad and the Eneid are the pictures of
rumor Iliada Eneida son pintura
 the (2) Greek and (3) Roman (1) nations.

Rule 24. *Primero, tercero, postrero, uno, alguno, ninguno, bueno, and malo*, lose (when prefixed) the *o* in the singular; as, *el primer hombre*, the first man; *el postrer dia*, the last day; *ningun juez*, no judge; *un buen poeta*, a good poet; *un mal lector*, a bad reader; *una mala vida*, a bad life.

Troubles and afflictions are the inheritance which
pena afliccion son herencia que
 our first parent (2) left (1) us. Hope (2) con-
nuestro primero padre dexó nos esperanza con-
 ducts (1) us to the end of life through an agreeable
duce fin vida por uno agradable
 road. The first of God's commandments is that
eamino mandamiento es que

[we should love him]. For thy journey [I will give
le amemos para tu viage te daré
 thee] some money. Laws are useless in a bad
alguno dinero ley son inútil uno malo
 government.
gobierno

Note a.—[He rose again] on the third day [according
resucitó A tercero segun
 to] the scriptures. William the Third was the third king
escritura fué
 of England after the Commonwealth.
despues de república.

Note b.—[They all agreed that I was worth] a
convinieron todos en que valia A
 hundred times more than my predecessor. They lost
ciento vez mas que mi predecesor perdieron
 a hundred frigates, and one ship of a hundred and twelve
A fregata uno navio A doce
 guns.
cañon.

Note c.—Saint Paul is called the Apostle of the
Santo Pablo es llamado Apóstol
 Gentiles. The bridegroom lived in the parish of Saint
Gentil novio vivia parroquia
 George, and the bride in that of St. Mary, but [they
Jorge novia la pero
 were married] in the church of St. Dominic in the parish
se casaron Domingo
 of St. Thomas.
Tomas

Note d.—I manifested a great desire to [accompany
mostré A grande deseo de acompañar
 them]. [There was] a great entertainment. His great
los hubo uno convite su
 anxiety was caused by his great love. In this manner
ansia era causado por amor de esta manera
 c.

I obtained a great reputation [for wisdom] in all the
logré fama de sábio
 city.
ciudad.

Note e.—A friend never can [be discovered] in prosper-
amigo nunca puede descubrirse prosper-
 ity, nor an enemy concealed in adversity. [He carried
ridad ni enemigo ocultarse adversidad llevóme
 me] to a cellar, where I saw an infinity of bottles.
bodega donde ví infinidad botellas

Note f.—The dangerous state of the patient did not
peligroso enfermo Δ
 allow any delay. [You run not] any risk, (2) said
permitia tardanza no correis riesgo dixo
 (3) he to (1) them. [There is no] law so violated as
él Δ *les no hay tan violado como*
 that which (2) commands (1) us to forgive injuries.
la que enseña nos á perdonar
 We saw no living object in those mountains.
vimos viviente objeto aquellos montes.

Rule 25. Adjectives, or participles employed as substantives, require the neuter article, if such words as *how*, *how much*, *what*, or *that which*, can be prefixed to the English adjective, and in other instances take the masculine or feminine article agreeing with the noun understood; as,—*Los jóvenes no conocen bien lo ventajoso que les será prepararse para lo futuro*, The young do not well know how advantageous it will be to them to prepare themselves for the future; *Muchas son las penas verdaderas, pero las imaginarias son mas*, Many are the real troubles, but the imaginary ones are more.

Youth (2) has (1) not foresight of the future,
juventud tiene no prevision futuro
 experience of the past nor moderation to [conduct
experiencia pasado ni ————— para condu-

itself] in the present. If God tolerates the unbelieving
carse presente si tolera incrédulo
 we ought to suffer them. The ambitious sacrifice
nosotros debemos a sufrir los ambicioso sacrificar
 [every thing] to fortune. Longinus wrote on the
todo fortuna Longino escribió sobre
 sublime. The idle are useless to society. The
perezoso son inútil sociedad
 marvellous always surprises. The Catholic religion
maravilloso siempre sorprende Católico
 (2) is (1) not like the [false ones] which consist in
es no como falso que consisten
 an exterior worship. We ought always to have pre-
culto debemos siempre a tener pre-
 sent how important it is to employ well our time,
sente importante que es a emplear nuestro tiempo
 and how uncertain it is that we (2) [shall enjoy] (1) it
incierto que a disfrutaremos le
 to-morrow.
mañana

On the use of the numeral adjective *uno*, as a substitute for the English indefinite article, see Observation, Grammar, page 100.

1. Fortune is a capricious deity. Calypso saw a
es caprichoso deidad vió
 rudder and a mast, the remnants of a vessel which
timon mastil resto navio que
 [had just been wrecked]. [He that] loses a friend loses
acababa de naufragar quien pierde amigo
 a defender.
defensor

2. A solitary life (2) has (1) no attractions for an am-
solitaria tiene no atractivo para
 bitious man. A (2) good (1) man never can be mise-
nunca puede ser desdi-
 rable, nor a (2) wicked (1) man happy. A man without
chado malo dichoso

virtue (2) envies (1) it in others. An obedient wife
envidia la otros obediente
 commands her husband.
manda á su

4. Apelles was a painter, Cicero an orator, and Virgil
Apeles era pintor orador Virgilio
 a poet. An astronomer or an anatomist (2) can (1) not
astrónomo anatómico puede no
 be an atheist.
ser ateista

5. The best coffee comes from Mocha, a town of Arabia
mejor café viene ——— ciudad ———
 Felix. Newton, an English philosopher, was buried in
Dichoso ——— fué
 Westminster Abbey, an honour granted to few.
——— abadía honra concedido poco

6. At last, after having eaten and drunk, he wished
en fin después de haber comido bebido á quiso
 to put an end to the farce. We made a beginning to
á poner fin comedia á dimos principio
 a long conversation. I have not had an opportunity
largo ——— á he no tenido ocasión
 of [speaking to him]. [Do not make] a noise. Have
hablarle no hagas ruido ten
 a care.
cuidado

7. A treatise on the longitude. An exposition of
tratado longitud.
 the Christian doctrine. A sketch of the manners of the
Cristiano doctrina bosquejo costumbre f.
 Indians.
Indio

8. Cleopatra had two pearls, and each [was worth]
——— tenía perla cada una valía
 a million. Argos had a hundred eyes. No man ever
millon Argo ninguno jamás

lived a thousand years. The city of Babylon had a
vivió mil ciudad Babilonia
 hundred gates.
puerta

9. My uncle was a (2) small (1) man of three feet
tio era pequeño
 and a half of stature. They had travelled seven miles
medio estatura A habian caminado
 and a half. [It is] a year and a half since his father died,
media hace que su murió
 and (2) left (1) him a million and a half a year.
dexó le

10. He was a bachelor from Alcala, an excellent
A era bachiller excelente
 master for a [gentleman's son!] What a droll idea!
maestro para un hijo de familia que gracioso —
 What a day of affliction for that unhappy mother!
para aquella
 [Every thing] has prospered in his hands. What a
todo ha prosperado sus mano
 blessing from heaven! We never saw so intrepid a
bendicion cielo intrépido
 general, such a destructive artillery, or so complete a
destrutivo artilleria completo
 defeat.
derrota

11. He lived like a man who despised human gran-
vivió que despreciaba gran-
 deur, and died like a Christian.
deza murió Cristiano

Promiscuous Exercises.

A just king ought to sacrifice himself to the innume-
justo debe A sacrificarse
 rable cares which are annexed to government. The
— cuidado que estan anexo gobierno

German tongue is more difficult than the English tongue.

Aleman lengua es mas dificultoso que *Ingles*

Young men ought always to speak with much discretion.

jóven Δ *deben siempre* Δ *hablar*

Love thy God above all things. The famous ball and

ama á tu *sobre todo cosa* *famoso bayle*

supper which were given on the occasion. No man

cena *que se dió en*

can be truly happy till after the last

puede ser verdaderamente feliz hasta despues de postrero

day of his life. Mr. Burke wrote not only on the

diam. su vida *Señor Burke escribió no solo sobre*

sublime, but on the beautiful. His work was entitled

— sino hermoso su obra se intitulaba

An Abridgement of Sacred History. Blessed are

Compéndio *Sagrada Historia bienaventurado son*

the merciful, for they [shall obtain] mercy. The

misericordioso porque alcanzarán misericordia

Centurion was the captain of a company of a hundred men.

— era capitan compañía ciento

Atrocious crimes deserve severe punishments. French

atroz crimen merecen severo castigo

wines [paid duty] [at the rate] of fifty pounds a butt.

adeudaban á raxon bota

He was seated on an (2) easy (1) chair. Youth is

Δ *estaba sentado en poltron silla juventud es*

presumptuous. Valour, in certain circumstances, is vice's

presuntuoso valor cierto circunstancia es vicio

sword, and virtue's shield.

espada virtud escudo

COMPARATIVES.

Rule 26. Adjectives are compared with the adverbs *mas*, more; *ménos*, less; and *tan*, so or as: example, *Mas rico*, richer; *ménos vano*, less vain; *tan sábio*, so or as wise.

If the adventure [did not make me] wiser, [at least]

lance no me hizo sábio á lo menos

it (2) made (1) me more circumspect. We saw innocence
 A *hizo me circunspecto* A *vimos inocencia*
 less sheltered and crime more protected. The states
amparado crimen protegido estado
 in which sovereigns are more absolute are those in
los quales son absoluto son aquellos
 which they are less powerful.
 A *son poderoso*

Note a.—Many are the imaginary troubles of man,
son imaginaria pena
 but the [real ones] are not so many. If men were
pero verdadero son no si hombres fueran
 not so ambitious [they would not have] so many
no no tendrian
 enemies.
enemigo

Rule 27. *Than* after comparatives in English is *que* in Spanish, unless it precedes the pronoun *what*, expressed or understood, and then it is *de*: as—Richer *than* I, *mas rico que yo*; More *than* they [or *than* what they] thought, *mas de lo que pensaron*.

Wisdom and modesty [do not obtain] less the esteem
sabiduria modestia no se grangean estimacion
 of men, than pride and folly their contempt. The
locura su menosprecio
 marquis, said Laura, is a generous man, who [will do]
marques dixo — es generoso que hará
 more than he has promised. His fortunate cures were
ha prometido sus afortunado cura fueron
 extolled more than they deserved. [It is better] to be
celebrado A *merecian mas vale* A *ser*
 poor than ignorant, because the sciences are more pre-
pobre ignorante porque son pre-
 cious than riches.
cioso

Note a.—Some men are not more than what they
 alguno son no lo que Δ
 appear; but others appear more than what they are.
parecen pero otro
 Those who have not more than what they want, are
 los que tienen no necesitan
 not truly poor.
 verdaderamente pobre

Note b.—The consumption of wheat in London is more
 consumo trigo Londres es
 than five millions and ninety thousand bushels a year.
 fanega

Saturn is more than twenty-nine years in making its
Saturno echa *en hacer su*
 revolution; but Mercury is not more than eighty-seven
 ————— *pero Mercurio echa*
 days. We travelled more than half a league.
 Δ *caminamos* *legua*

Rule 28. *As* after comparatives is *como*: ex-
 ample,—As beautiful *as* vain, *tan hermosa como*
vana; I read as much as I write, *tanto leo como*
escribo.

It is as easy to do good as to do evil. Nothing
 Δ *fácil* Δ *hacer bien* Δ *mal nada*
 delights so much as the works of nature. Riches are
deleita *obra naturaleza riqueza son*
 not so valuable as virtue, yet men value riches
no apreciable sin embargo estiman
 more than virtue. Commerce is as useful as war is
 comercio útil
 destructive.
destrutivo

Note a.—[I was sorry] to leave Fenicia and Dorothea,
 sentí Δ *dexar á* —————
 whom I loved as much as one woman is capable of
á quienes Δ *amaba* *es capaz*

loving another. Liars are as dangerous as contemptible. [Do not covet] riches, they are as troublesome as dangerous.

Note b.—The more we love an object, the nearer we
are to hate it. The more they tormented the
Christians, the more their number increased. The more
we observe a hive of bees, the more wonders
we discover.

Note c.—The world is so full of temptations as
mundo está lleno tentacion
 [to require] our constant vigilance. So great [will be]
requiere nuestra constante vigilancia será
 their joy as (2) [to make] (1) them desire that it never
su gozo hará les desear que a nunca
 [may have] an end. So vigorous was the resistance, as
tenga fin vigoroso fue resistencia
 [to oblige] the besiegers to abandon the siege.
obligó d sitiador d abandonar sitio

Note d.—War is as destructive, and often more
guerra es *destruictivo* *amenudo*
destructive, than the plague. Kings are sometimes wiser,
peste f. *son* *sábio*
and often as wise, as their ministers.
sus *ministro*

SUPERLATIVES.

Rule 29. English superlatives ending in *est* or formed by *most* are rendered by prefixing the definite article to the Spanish comparative; as—The wisest, *el mas sábio*; The most ungrateful, *la mas ingrata*.

King Alphonsus put an end to one of the happiest and
Alfonso dió dichoso
 longest reigns that Spain had seen. Self-love is
largo reynado habia visto
 more artful than the most artful of men. Wisdom is
artificioso
 the most precious of all gifts. Cicero was the most
precioso fué
 eloquent of all the Roman orators.
eloquente orador

Note a.—We saw accomplished (1) the (3) most
A vimos consumado
 impolitic and most detestable (2) plan that the vilest
impolitico que vil
 of perfidies could suggest. The opinions of the most
perfidia pudo sugerir opinion
 enlightened understandings are sometimes errors, and
ilustrado entendimiento son error
 the most prudent actions pass sometimes for faults.
prudente accion pasan por yerro
 Self-love is the most formidable enemy of man.

Note b.—Most friends (2) disgust (1) us with friend-
amigo disgusta nos de amis-
 ship, and most devotees with devotion. Rest is agreeable
tad devoto descanso es agradable
 to most men. The body of man is [externally] more
cuerpo es en el exterior
 delicate than that of most animals. Most women em-
delicado el animal muger em-
 ploy most of their youth in trifles.
plean su juventud friolera

Note c.—He was not the most graceful nor the most
ayroso
 agreeable figure in the world. The soul of man is the
agradable figura es
 greatest wonder in the universe.
universo

Rule 30. Superlatives which in English are made with *very*, are formed in Spanish by prefixing *muy* to the adjective, or by affixing to it the termination *ísimo*; as—Very clever, *muy hábil*, or *habilísimo*; very easy, *muy fácil*, or *facilísimo*.

A challenge was the result of that very mean
desafío fué resulta aquella ruin
 action. We traversed those very fruitful fields, and
 ——— *Δ atravesamos aquellos fértil campo*
 arrived at last at their very useful manufactory.
llegamos al fin su fábrica

Note a.—Experience is the best adviser. Solomon
experiencia es consejero Salomon
 was a very wise king, who manifested very great patience,
fué sábio mostró grande
 even seeing himself reduced to very great misery.
viendose reducido bajo
 Job was a very rich and a very pious prince.
 — *fué rico Δ virtuoso*
 Hercules was very strong. The Alps are very high
 ——— *fué fuerte Alpe son alto*
 mountains.
monte

Note c.—He was more king of his kingdom than of his
su reyno
 palace. He was a great enemy to pomp, and no less a
palacio era pompa
 friend to temperance.
templanza

Government of Adjectives.

Rule 31. Adjectives generally require *de* before their regimen, if it is part of the noun with which they agree; as—*Un cuchillo boto de punta*, a knife blunt at the point; *Un hombre baxo de cuerpo*, a man low in stature.

The dresses of his soldiers (2) made (1) them appear
vestido sus soldado hacian les parecer
 long in the body and short in the legs. Nothing less
largo A cuerpo corto A pierna nada
 than the patience of Job is requisite to teach those
paciencia — es necesario para enseñar á los
 who are hard of understanding. Blessed are the poor
que son duro entendimiento bienaventurado son pobre
 in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.
espíritu porque de ellos es reyno los cielos

Rule 32. Adjectives govern their regimen with
en, if it denotes that wherein the quality of the ad-
 jective is conspicuous; as,—*Un hombre constante en*
sus devociones, y devoto en sus oraciones, a man con-
 stant in his devotions, and devout in his prayers.

Be diligent in thy business and [every thing] [will
sé diligente tus negocios todo
 prosper] in thy hands. What is (3) man (1) of
prosperará mano que es
 (2) himself, but a soul in [every thing] miserable; in
sí sino un alma todo
 his counsels blind; in his works vain; in his appetites
sus consejo ciego obra vano apetito
 filthy; in his desires wild; and, finally, in all his
súcio deseo desvariado finalmente todo
 things little, and only in his estimation great!
cosa pequeño solamente grande

Note a.—His civility and his genius inexhaustible in
su civilidad ingenio inagotable
 inventing ways to [please me], contributed to my
inventar médio de complacerme contribuyeron á mi
 ruin, and [I thought myself] fortunate in having depo-
pérdida me creia feliz haber depo-
 sited my trust in a person of so much integrity.
sitado confianza sujeto integridad

Rule 33. If the regimen of the adjective is the

noun to which the quality of the adjective is directed, it is generally preceded by *á*; as,—*La tiranía es aborrecible á las gentes*, tyranny is hateful to the people.

Nothing is so pleasing to the mind as the light of
es agradable espíritu luz f.
 truth. The sacrifices of Abel were agreeable to the
verdad sacrificio — fueron
 Lord. His blood [will be] very grateful to the shade
su sangref. será grato sombra
 of that hero. [He showed himself] very thankful for
aquel héroe se mostró agradecido
 what we had done for him. The dog is faithful to
lo que á habíamos hecho por él perro es fiel
 man. She was very fond of wine.
aficionado vino

Rule 34. If the noun which forms the regimen is also what produces the quality implied in the adjective, it is generally governed with *de*; as,—*Ella estaba pálida de miedo*, she was pale with fear; *Abochornado de la pregunta*, hurt at the question.

Cain, envious of the prosperity of Abel, (2) killed
— envidioso mató
 (1) him. He remained astonished at her beauty. The
le á quedó admirado su hermosura
 secretary showed himself [something] hurt at these
secretario algo resentido estas
 expressions. [Seldom] are men satisfied with their
expresiones rara vez están satisfecho su
 condition.

Note a.—She [could not reply], so hurt was
Ella no pudo replicar abochornado estaba
 she at seeing their conduct. Men act not only as if
á ver su conducta obran no solamente si

they were afraid of being virtuous, but ashamed
A estuvieran temeroso virtuoso mas avergonzado
 of [appearing so.]
parecerlo

Rule 35. Numeral adjectives govern with the preposition *de* a noun of dimension; as,—*Treinta pies de alto*, thirty feet high; *seis pulgadas de grueso*, six inches thick.

London-bridge is nine hundred feet in length, forty
puente tiene largo
 in height, and seventy-three in width. To commemorate the fire of London, the inhabitants erected a
alto ancho para conmemorar incendio habitante edificaron
 monument of two hundred feet in height. Noah built
monumento pié alto Noé hizo
 an ark of three hundred cubits in length, fifty in breadth,
arca codo largo ancho
 and thirty in height.

Note b.—The famous mine of Potosi is more than five
famoso mina — es
 hundred feet in depth. The walls of Babylon were
pies profundo muralla Babilonia eran
 two hundred feet high, and fifty broad. What separates
alto ancho que separa á
 the crew of a vessel from death, except a plank
tripulacion navio muerte f. sino tabla
 very few inches thick?
poco pulgada grueso

Rule 36. Adjectives denoting *plenty* or *scarcity*, *care* or *negligence*, govern their regimen with *de*; as,—*Un jarro lleno de agua*, a jug full of water; *un hombre falto de juicio*, a man void of reason; *un hombre cuidadoso de su dinero*, a man careful of his money.

His discourses are always clear of superfluous words.
su discurso estar siempre limpio superfluo palabra
 An orator ought to avoid all the words which are foreign
debe a evitar que son ageno
 to the purpose. They came loaded with booty. The
propósito a venian cargado botin
 world is a house full of smoke [in which nothing can be
lleno humo en la que nada se puede
 seen]. Solomon was endowed with wisdom, and Abraham
ver fué dotado sabiduria Abrahan
 with faith.
fè

Rule 37. Adjectives denoting *desire* or *disdain*, *knowledge* or *ignorance*, *capacity* or *incapacity*, *worthiness* or *unworthiness*, *innocence* or *guilt*, require also *de* before their regimen; as,—*Deseoso de la vida*, desirous of life; *incierto de las consecuencias*, uncertain of the consequences; *digno de una corona*, worthy of a crown; *reo de la muerte*, guilty of death.

[I shall not be responsible] for the consequences. Most
no será responsable resulta
 of our actions are more deserving censure than praise.
son digno vituperio alabanza
 Men [would be] less desirous of life [were they] certain
serian deseoso si estuvieran cierto
 of a happy death.
feliz muerte f.

Note a.—Their general was incapable of directing the
su ——— era incapaz dirigir
 movements. The humble Christian scarcely thinks himself
movimiento apenas se cree
 worthy to [lift up] his eyes to heaven.
levantar los ojos cielo

Rule 38. Numeral and ordinal adjectives *super-*

latives, relatives, interrogatives, and indefinites, as well as *nouns used partitively*, require also their regimen with *de*; as,—*El primero de los dos*, the first of the two; *qualquiera de las hijas*, any one of the daughters; *algunos de los oyentes*, some of the hearers.

One of the thieves who had been a surgeon
ladron que habia sido cirujano
 examined the wounds. Three of the most formidable
reconoció herida
 enemies with which man is surrounded, are the world,
enemigo de que está rodeado son
 the devil, and the flesh. There were two roads, but I
demonio carne f. habia camino pero
 knew not which of the two [I was to take].
no sabia qual habia de tomar

Rule 39. Adjectives denoting *fitness* or *unfitness* govern their regimen with *para*; as,—*Apto para el empleo*, fit for the employment; *impropio para su edad*, improper for his age.

No one is fit for friendship who is not endowed
ninguno es propio amistad que está no dotado
 with virtue. The protection of the arts and sciences is
virtud
 indispensable to the prosperity of a kingdom. A *pacífico*
pacífico
 king is not adapted for great conquests.
es apropiado conquista

Note a.—These mean artifices are insufficient to
estos mezquino artificio son insuficiente
 impart any progress to the concerted plan. The ox
dar alguno progreso concertado —
 is not so adequate as the horse to carry burdens. The
es no apto caballo llevar carga

longest reign is short to remedy the errors committed
largo reynado es remediar yerro cometido
 at the beginning.
á principio

Note b.—True glory is incompatible with inhu-
verdadero es _____ inhu-
 manity.
manidad

Rule 40. Adjectives denoting *facility*, or *diffi-*
culty, require *á* before their regimen; as,—*Increible á*
muchos, incredible to many; *flexible á la razon*,
 yielding to reason.

This secret [remained] impenetrable to all my compa-
este secreto se quedó _____ mis compa-
 nions. They were men inaccessible to pity. [We saw
ñero á eran inaccesible piedad nos vi-
 ourselves] compelled to the greatest humiliations.
mos obligado humillacion

Note a and b.—The meanness of thy birth, said the
baxeza tu nacimiento dixo
 Count, is an obstacle very easy to [be overcome]. The
Conde es impedimento fácil superarse
 diseases of children are difficult to cure. See
enfermedad niño difícil curar ved
 here the son of a king reduced to solicit slavery.
aquí al reducido solicitar servidumbre f.
 [He saw himself] compelled to [give up], fearing
se vió precisado rendirse temiendo
 some accident.
alguno accidente

Rule 41. Adjectives denoting *profit* or *disprofit*,
likeness or *unlikeness*, require *á* before their regimen;
 as,—*Provechoso á la salud*, advantageous to health;
semejante á su padre, like his father.

The ambition of princes is often pernicious to their subjects. I intend to marry thee to a lady whose nobility is equal to [mine]. The shadow is the daughter of the sun and of light, but a daughter which is not like her parents.

es amenudo pernicioso sus
vasallo *△ pienso* *△ casar te con dama cuya*
nobleza es igual la mia sombra
luz f. que es no

semejante sus padre

Rule 42. Adjectives denoting *proximity* generally have their regimen with *á*; as,—*Cercano á la muerte*, approaching death; *junto á la casa*, adjoining the house.

He feared that a monarchy so contiguous to that of Asturias [would be] a source of many wars. Sometimes [we become] slaves, wishing to avoid the evils annexed to war.

△ temía que monarquía vecino la
seria manantial guerra alguno
vez f. nos hacemos esclavo queriendo △ evitar mal
anexo

Note a.—He relieved numerous families who were ready to perish. I am ready to give thee the half.

△ socorrió á numeroso familia que estaban
próximo perecer △ estoy pronto dar te mitad

Rule 43. Adjectives denoting *distance* have generally *de* before their regimen; as,—*Distante de la corte*, distant from court.

The heart of man ought always to be unattached to all human grandeur. Neither the king nor the subject

debe siempre △ estar desprendido
humano grandeza ni ni vasallo

lives independent of the law. In the best state of health
viven independientes *salud*
 [we are not] so far from death as [we think].
no estamos *distantes* *nos imaginamos*

Note a.—The world, far from rewarding virtue,
lejos *premiar*

(2) oppresses (1) it frequently.
oprime *la con frecuencia*

Rule 44. Adjectives denoting *behaviour*, govern generally the noun to which it is directed, with *con*; as,—*Ingrato con los amigos*, ungrateful to his friends.

Adrastus, king of the Daunians, was impious towards
Adrasto *Danenses* *fué* *impio*
 the gods and deceitful towards men. Scipio Africanus
dios *pérfido* *Scipion Africano*
 was respectful to his mother, affable to his friends,
fué *respetuoso* *su* *afable* *amigo*
 kind to his domestics, and attentive to all.
bondadoso *doméstico* *atento* *todo*

Promiscuous Exercises.

Impiety is as fatal to a state as to religion. The
impiEDAD es *fatal* *estado* ———
 sciences (2) were (1) not then so much cultivated,
ciencia *estaban* *entonces* *Δ* *cultivado*
 nor riches so little esteemed. Most animals have more
ni riqueza *poco apreciado* *animal tienen*
 agility than man. The shorter the day is, the longer is
agilidad *corto* *es* *largo*
 the night. The most fortunate wars are the greatest
noche f. *afortunado guerra son*
 scourge of nations. My mother (2) was (1) not milder
azote ——— *mi madre* *era* *no dulce*
 than her husband. It seemed that the plague had
su marido *Δ* *parecia* *que* *veste f. habia*

entered Valladolid, so many were the funerals. I
 [entrado en] ————— eran entierro
 chose the city of Valencia, because its climate is one
 escogí ciudad ————— porque su temple es
 of the mildest in Spain. A glorious death is preferable
 benigno glorioso es preferible
 to a shameful life. The evils of war are greater
 vergonzoso mal guerra son
 than men think. The prince who is faithful to his
 piensan que es fiel sus
 allies [will be] beloved, not feared by them. He
 aliado será amado no temido de ellos
 advanced to [succour them], almost certain of the vic-
 avanzó socorrer los casi - cierto
 tory. The ox is suited to the culture of the
 buey es proporcionado cultivo
 ground. Fortune is capricious and inconstant in war.
 tierra es caprichoso é inconstante
 The errors of princes are difficult to remedy.
 error son difícil remediar

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.*

Place of the Pronouns.

Rule 45. The subject or nominative case pre-
 cedés verbs which are not in the imperative, nor
 used interrogatively; as,—Tú hablas, thou speakest;
 vengan ellos, let *them* come; ¿viene ella? is *she*
 coming?

When he said I am, they [went back] and fell
 quando dixo retrocedieron cayeron
 on the ground. All the affections which we rule are
 en A tierra afecto que regimos son
 lawful. Thou, he, and she will go. They will not
 legítimo ireis quieren no

* See Grammar, p. 111.

hear his voice.* Why (2) has she accused (1) him
oir su voz porque ha ella acusado le
 unjustly? Wilt thou not pardon her at this time?
injustamente queres perdonar la esta vez

Note a.—I am the Lord thy God, who [has brought
soy tu que te ha sacado
 thee out] of the land of Egypt. The daughter and the
tierra Egipto hija
 nieces were in the same room; she played and they
sobrina estaban mismo cuarto tocaba
 danced.
baylaban

Note b.—Darina bewailed her misfortunes, her sons
lloraba sus desgracia sus hijo
 [manifesting themselves] insensible. Never, perhaps,
mostrandose nunca quizá
 shall I pass (3) so (4) terrible (1) a (2) night! Oh,
Δ pasaré o
 human life, exclaimed she, how replete art thou with
exclamó quan lleno estás
 capricious adventures! At sight of the fresh dish, the
caprichoso aventura á vista nuevo plato
 eyes of the parasite sparkled with joy.
ojo parásito brillaron de alegría

Note c.—It is difficult to define love. Is it possible!
es difícil Δ definir amor es posible
 [said I to myself]. It is easier to avoid an injury
me decía yo á mí mismo es fácil Δ evitar injuria
 than [to revenge it] afterwards. It snowed this morning
vengarla despues nevó esta
 and now it rains.
ahora llueve

Rule 46. The objective case, when not preceded

* See Observation on Verbs used interrogatively and negatively
 Grammar, p. 73.

by a preposition, is affixed to infinitives, imperatives, and gerunds; as,—*amarla*, to love *her*; *amemosla*, let us love her; *amandola*, loving *her*; *habiendola amado*, having loved *her*.

[We must think] of helping thee, Gil Blas. The
hemos menester pensar en ayudar te — — —
 judge hearing her, and having observed her attentively.
juez oyendo la habiendo observado la atentamente
 Forgive them, for they know not what they do.
perdona los porque saben no lo que hacen
 We can not have any idea of human felicities,
podemos no tener ninguno — felicidad
 without having ever experienced them.
sin haber nunca experimentado las

Note a.—[Let us arm ourselves], and [let us endeavour]
armemos nos esforcemos nos
 to repel them with intrepidity. Conduct yourselves
á rechazar los con intrepidez portad os
 with respect.
respeto

Rule 47. Verbs which are not in the infinitive, imperative, nor gerund, have generally the objective case prefixed; as,—*El me enseña*, he teaches *me*; *yo lo digo*, I say *it*; *nosotros los oimos*, we hear *them*.

God sees us, calls to us, and [will judge] us. All
ve nos llama á juzgará
 the affections which rule us are criminal. He that
afecto que rigen son culpable el que
 [wishes for] the sceptre does not know it, and how shall
desea cetro á no conoce ie como
 he discharge his duties, not knowing them?
desempeñará sus obligacion conociendo las

Note a.—These words comforted me much. I
estas palabras consolaron me mucho

diverted them with the account of my last adventure. I
divertí los relacion mi último aventura
 took her to her country, where [we were married].
llevé la su tierra donde nos casamos

Note b.—We come to see her. He will endeavour
venimos á ver la procurará
 to deceive us. Death only [shall be able] to
△ engañar nos solamente podrá △
 separate us.
separar

Variety in the Use of the Objective Cases.

Rule 48. Prepositions when expressed always govern the second objective case; as,—*Sin tí*, without thee; *contra ellos*, against them.

It is better to leave the great than to complain of
es △ dexas á △ quejarse
 them. If God is for us, we are enough to go against
si es somos bastantes para ir contra
 them. I [shall go] with him. Will you come with us?
iré quiere vm. venir

He could not live without her.
podía vivir

Note a.—Speak little with others, and much with
habla poco con otros mucho
 [thyself]. He speaks to himself when he is alone.
tí habla con sí quando está solo

Note c.—I love him more than her. We esteem
quiero le que á apreciamos
 her less than him. Companions, the king has received
la menos compañeros ha recibido
 you with more attention than me; but he has rewarded
os atencion pero premiada
 me more than you.
me

Rule 49. When in English the objective case of the first or second person is the regimen of the verb, or of the preposition *to* expressed or understood, we use the first case; as,—I exhorted *thee*, *yo te exhorté*; he conquered *me*, *el me venció*.

God [will judge] us. Let her reward me. What
Dios juzgará recompensa lo que
 I had heard seemed to me a dream. They brought
había oído parecía sueño traxeron
 me a piece of black bread. Ye are spies, and we
pedazo negro pan sois espia
 [will punish] you.
castigarémos

Rule 50. If the objective case of the third person is the regimen of the English verb, we translate it by *le*, *los* for the masculine, *la*, *las* for the feminine, and *lo* for the neuter; as, He killed *him*, *el le mató*; she saw *them*, *ella los vió*; they heard *it*, *ellos lo oyéron*.

Moses touched with his rod the water of the river,
Moises tocó su vara río
 and changed it into blood. [Hearken unto] the words
convirtió en sangre escucha palabra
 which [I am going] to tell thee, and engrave them
que voy á decir graba
 deeply in thy memory. Man ought to shun
profundamente en tu memoria debe á evitar
 [every thing that] can divert him from the love or
todo lo que puede divertir amor
 God.

Rule 51. If the third person in English be governed by the preposition *to* expressed or understood, we render it by *le*, *les* for both genders; as, We spoke *to him*, *nosotros le hablamos*; I wrote *to her*, *yo le escribí*; she told *them*, *ella les dixo*.

Canst thou pass a day without thinking on thy Cre-
puedes pasar sin pensar en tu Cri-
 ator, without giving him thanks, without worshipping
ador dar gracia adorar
 him? Generosity unites many virtues, and gives them
generosidad junta da
 an heroic energy.
herbico energia

Notes a and b.—The best of kings do the harm which
mejor hacen mal que
 they would not, because flatterers disguise it to
*querrian porque lisonjerc disfrazan **
 them. Husbands, says Saint Paul, love your wives,
marido dice santo Pablo amad á vuestras muger
 God has given them to you. Her image presented itself
ha dado su imágen presentaba se
 [to them] without ceasing. I shall demand my liberty,
les sin cesar pediré mi libertad
 and they will grant it me. God demands thy heart;
concederán Dios requiere tu
 canst thou refuse it to him? The king granted them
puedes rehusar concedió
 the privileges, but he did not grant them to them for a
privilegio A concedió por
 long time.
mucho tiempo

Notes c and d.—The death which Lucretia gave her-
que ——— dió
 self, made her immortal. The employment was not
hizo inmortal ejercicio fué no
 less profitable to him than to me. But as she loved
pero como amaba
 him as much as he loved her, they were happy.
eran feliz

Note e.—The Athenians understand what is right,
Ateniense conocen lo que es justo

* See note e.

but the Lacedemonians practise it. I solicited her hand,
mas Lacedemonio practican solicitè su
 she denied it; I offered her my fortune, she refused it;
negò ofrecí caudal rehusó
 I entreated her to write, she granted it.
rogué que escribiese concedió

Promiscuous Exercises.

Give her this letter, and give it her before
da esta carta des delante de
 him. Few people prefer the censure which is useful
poco gente f. prefieren censura que es util
 to them, to the praises which betray them. We
alabanza que venden
 ought to relieve the poor when we can do it.
debemos a socorrer á quando podemos hacer
 We always love [those who] admire us. In
siempre amamos á aquellos que admiran en
 thee have I put my trust. I invited him to sup
he a puesto mi confianza convidé á cenar
 with me. Truth is agreeable, [let us seek] it.
con verdad es agradable busquemos
 Remember (2) that (1) ye are mortal. Prosperity
acordad que os sois prosperidad
 gets us friends, and adversity tries them.
grangea amigo adversidad prueba

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.*

Rule 52. Possessives always agree in gender, number, and case, with the possession; as,—*Nuestro jardín*, our garden; *en vuestras quintas*, in your villas.

Rule 53. Possessive pronouns when used as pronominal adjectives precede the noun with which they agree; as,—*Nuestros empeños*, our endeavours; *vuestras virtudes*, your virtues.

* See Grammar, p. 116.

Our virtues are frequently no more than disguised
son frecüentemente no disfrazado
 vices. I exhort you, gentlemen, to continue your literary labours. Can ye abandon your wives, your
vicio exhorto os á continuar literario trabajo podeis abandonar muger
 children, your king, your country? It seems that the
hijo patria parece que
 first men [lost sight of] the laws of nature:
primero perdieron de vista
 hence sprang our errors, our crimes, our enemies,
de aquí nacieron error crimen enemigo
 our wars. [No one] thinks to scrutinize our origin
guerra nadie piensa en escudriñar origen
 nor the occurrences of our life [as long as] we do not
ni circunstancia en tanto que A
 endeavour to become superior to our companions.
nos empeñamos en hacernos ————— compañero

Rule 54. *Mio*, *tuyo*, and *suyo*, lose their last syllable when placed before the noun; as,—*Mi conducta*, my conduct; *tus hazañas*, thy exploits.

The sun and the moon [will lose] their light, and the
perderán
 dead [will arise] and [come out] of their sepulchres.
muerto resuscitarán saldrán sepulcro
 Old Alberto, their father, pressed them in his arms,
anciano ————— estrechaba brazo
 promising to crown very soon their tenderness. Jupiter
ofreciendo A coronar pronto ternura
 performs its revolution [round] the sun attended
da vuelta al rededor de acompañado
 by its satellites. They parted my garments among
de satellite repartieron vestido entre
 themselves, and upon my vesture they cast lots.
si sobre vestidura echaron suerte

Rule 55. *Mio* is placed after in our addresses, that is, when it agrees with the second person; as,—

¡*Acuérdate, hijo mio!* remember, my son! ¡*venzamos, paisanos míos!* let us conquer, my countrymen!

[Let us lay aside] flattery, my friends. [Say no
dexémonos de adulacion amigo no digas
 more,] my dear, replied my brother to his wife.
mas querido replicó hermano
 [Figure to thyself,] my James, the pleasure with which
figúrate Diego gusto que
 I heard these words. Thou beginnest now, my son, to
oí estas comienzas ahora d
 enjoy an agreeable life. My good sir, you are en-
gozar A señor vm. está en-
 tirely mistaken.
teramente equivocado

Rule 56. When possessives are used as pronouns they agree in gender, number, and case, with the noun which they represent, and are preceded by the definite article; as,—*Tu casa y la mia*, thy house and mine; *de mis esfuerzos y los tuyos*, of my efforts and thine.

When the Romans knew the utility of the Spanish
quando Romano conocieron utilidad Español
 sword, they abandoned theirs. I have paid my expenses,
espada abandonaron he pagado gasto
 [let them pay] theirs. The historian relates that their
que paguen historiador refiere que
 manners differ from ours. They have their
costumbre f. diferencian tienen
 opinion, and we ours. [As soon as] that robber had
dictámen luego que aquel ladrón hubo
 finished his history, another began his, saying, the
acabado otro comenzó diciendo
 histories which [we have just heard] are not so curious
que acabamos de oír son no curiosos
 as mine.

Rule 57. When the possessive pronoun is connected with the noun by a verb, the article is omitted; as,—*Este libro es mio*, this book is *mine*: *el palacio es suyo*, the palace is *his*.

The house is ours, but the garden is theirs. They say
es pero es dicen
 that his army was beaten; but I say that victory never
ejército fué vencido digo victoria nunca
 was theirs, it always was ours. The colonies which now
siempre colonia que ahora
 are theirs, were [formerly] ours, and the ships which
son fueron en otro tiempo navio que
 are ours have been theirs.
han sido

Rule 58. When *mine*, *thine*, &c. are preceded by *of*, we omit the preposition and article, and place the possessive after the noun; as,—*Un amigo mío*, a friend *of mine*; *un autor nuestro*, an author *of ours*.

O thou, said she to him, whose tears softened the
ó decia cuyas lágrimas ablandaron
 hardness of this honest heart of mine! Be not a slave
dureza este honesto seas no esclavo
 of hers. My coming has been to visit two aunts of
venida ha sido para visitar á tia
 mine who are ill. An author of ours hath imitated
que estan enfermo ha imitado
 the best poet of theirs.

Observation.—Pilate took water, and washed his hands.

Pilato tomó se lavó
 [I will pierce] my heart with this dagger. David killed
me atravesaré esta daga — mató á
 Goliath, and [cut off] his head. Scarcely [had I put]
cortó cabeza apenas eché
 my foot on the ground, when the innkeeper [came out]
pié á A tierra quando mesonero salió
 to receive me. The said gentleman wore at his side a
á recibir tal caballero traia á lado

long sword. As soon as I extricated my head a
largo chafarote *luego que* *desembaracé* *cabeza*
 little, I said to him. Each put a pistol to my breast.
poco dize *cada uno puso* *pistola* *pecho*
 Gracchus divided the treasures of Attalus, but it cost
Graco repartió *tesoro* *Atalo pero costó*
 him his life. Saying this, she [took off] from her
vida diciendo esto *sacó* *de*
 finger the ring, and put it in my hand. The Philistines
dedo sortija *puso* *mano* *Filisteo*
 took Sampson, and [put out] his eyes. Thy head
prendieron á *sacaron*
 aches, her side aches, and my heart aches. Your
duele *costado*
 highness knows well that the result of these factions
alteza sabe bien que *resultado* *estas faccion*
 will be fatal to your interests. Sir, my son is
será funesto para *interes señor* *hijo está*
 [in love] with your daughter. His servants and yours
enamorado de *hija* *criado*
 are in prison. Gentlemen, your prodigality and mine
están la cárcel *prodigalidad*
 have ruined his family.
han arruinado *familia*

Promiscuous Exercises.

Self-love keeps our eyes always blindfolded. A
amorpropio tiene *ojo siempre vendado*
 nephew of hers married a niece of his. Honour thy
sobrino *casó con* *sobrina* *honra*
 father and thy mother, that thy days [may be] long
que *día* *sean largo*
 upon the land, which the Lord thy God has given thee.
sobre *que* *ha dado*
 And Isaac said to his father, My father; and he answered,
— dixo *respondió*
 what [do you wish,] my son. When [he had nothing to give]
que *quieres* *quando no tenia nada que dar*

he promised, but his were not court promises. He
prometia pero eran no corte promesa
 would not even accept the ring which truly was
quiso no aun admitir sortija que verdaderamente era
 mine.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.*

Rule 59. *Quien* relates to persons only, and is always preceded by the preposition *á* when governed by the verb; as, *El rey es quien lo manda*, the king (it) is *who* commands it; *El hombre á quien envié, y con quien fuimos*, the man *whom* he sent, and *with whom* we went.

Who (2) hath (1) no shame hath no conscience.
tiene no vergüenza conciencia
 2 It is (1) He who made man, and who [will reward]
á es hizo á recompensará
 him, and we are the sinners whom he calls, and for
somos pecador llama por
 whom he suffered.
padeció

Rule 60. *Qual* and *que* refer to persons and to things; as,—*El criado que vino, y por el qual mandé la carta*, the servant *who* came, and *by whom* I sent the letter.

Self-love is the first that exists, and the last that dies
existe último muere
 in the heart of man. The man that fears God, and that
teme á
 fears but him, is truly free. We do not
solo á es verdaderamente libre
 reflect enough on the dangers to which we are
reflexionamos estamos
 exposed. Death is an evil for which [there is no] remedy.
expuesto mal para no hay remedio

* See Grammar, p. 120.

Rule 61. *Cuyo* also relates both to persons and things, but agrees with the word by which it is immediately followed; as,—*La nacion cuyo rey es sábio*, the nation *whose king* is wise; *la calle cuyas casas son altas*, the street the *houses of which* are lofty.

The God of armies, whose cause we defend, [will
ejército causa defendemos protect] us. I placed on the table two kinds of soup, at
tegerá puse en mesa género sopa á the sight of which they took their places. She feared
vista tomaron asiento temia á a man whose counsels she could not follow. The
consejo podia seguir Phœnicians, whose commerce and navigation we had
Fenicio comercio navegacion habiamos [so much] admired. Minos, whose wisdom and laws
tanto admirado Minos had been so revered.
habian sido reverenciado

Rule 62. *Who*, having its antecedent expressed in English, is generally rendered by *que*, especially if placed close to the antecedent, and agreeing with it in case; as,—A king *who* governs well, *un rey que gobierna bien*; the God *who* created us, *el Dios que nos creó*.

We have expelled from the city men who were
hemos expelido ciudad eran useless. The most unfortunate of men is a king who
inútil desdichado believes that his happiness consists in making others
crée que felicidad consiste hacer á otros miserable. Apollo killed the Cyclops who had forged
Apolo Ciclope habian forjado
 the thunderbolts of Jupiter.
rayo

Rule 63. *Whom* is generally translated *quien*;

as,—The man *whom* we saw, *el hombre á quien vimos*;
the women *whom* I sent, *las mugeres á quienes envié*

[I met] with Doctor Sangrado, whom I had not
me encontré ——— *Sangredo* *no*
seen since the death of my master. It is difficult to
visto desde *amo* *es difícil* *Δ*
love those whom we do not esteem. I am one
amar á aquellos *Δ* *no estimamos* *soy*
of those lads whom thou [didst threaten] with the
aquello mozo *amenazaste*
rack at Cacabelos.
tormento en

Rule 64. If the English antecedent is a personal pronoun, agreeing in case with the relative, it is generally suppressed, and the definite article prefixed to the relative; as,—She *who* wrote, *la que escribió*; we *who* are friends, *los que somos amigos*; they *who* endeavour, *los que se empeñan*. See Demonstratives, Rule 75.

The best Christian is he who knows and practises best
Cristiano es *sabe* *practica*
the law of God. They who forgive much manifest
ley *perdonan mucho* *manifiestan*
as much valour as they who resist. They who till the
valor *resisten* *labran*
field, says Oliva, are not the slaves of us who dwell
campo dice ——— *son no* *esclavo* *moramos*
in the cities, but our parents, since they support us.
sino *pues* *mantienen*
I want a [maid-servant], and thou art she who suits
necesito *criada* *eres* *conviene*
me. [Be instructed], ye that judge the earth. Blessed
instruidos *juzgais* *bienaventurado*
are they who trust in God.
confían en

Rule 65. *Yo* and *tú* must always be expressed

before the relative; as,—Yo que *te amaba*, *I who* loved thee; tú que *me aborreces*, *thou who* dost hate me.

O thou who hast left an immense space betwixt
O tú has dexado inmenso espacio entre
 thee, and all the presumptuous who aspire to [imitate
presuntuoso aspiran á imitarte
 thee]. I who [would have given] her [for nothing].
daria de balde
 Thou who seemest [to have been born] to be our
pareces haber nacido para ser
 scourge [listen to] me.
azote escucha

Rule 66. *That* or *which*, is translated *que*; as,—The estate *that* we bought, *la hacienda que compramos*.

Let us endeavour to fulfil the duties of the
procuremos á cumplir con obligacion
 state in which God has placed us. Lying is a vice
estado ha colocado mentira es vicio
 which we cannot sufficiently hate.
no podemos bastante aborrecer

Rule 67. *What* is translated *lo que*: as,—*What* we desire, *lo que deseamos*.

Religion teaches us not only what we ought to
enseña solo debemos á
 believe; but what we ought to practise. The king who, to
creer mas á practicar por
 enlarge his dominions, sheds the blood of his subjects,
extender dominio derrama sangref. vasallo
 deserves to lose what he possesses, since he wishes to
merece á perder posée pues quiere á
 usurp what [does not belong] to him.
usurpar no pertenece

Rule 68. The relative *que* is, generally, placed close to its antecedent, unless the words which intervene form a parenthesis to the sentence; as,—*La dicha espada*

cortava como una navaja, y no habia armadura (por fuerte y encantada que fuese) que *se le parase delante*, the said sword cut like a razor, and there never was an *armour* (so hardened or so powerfully enchanted) *that* could withstand its edge. — Don Quixote, b. iii. ch. 18.

That man hath riches sufficient, who hath enough
el tiene riqueza suficiente bastante
 to be charitable. Those men are unworthy to live, who
para ser caritativo son indigno vivir
 live only for themselves. Men ought to shun the
viven solo para deben a evitar
 amusements (however agreeable they may be) which
diversion por mas agradable que sean
 corrupt the morals. He is wise, who regulates his
corrompen costumbre f. sabio arreglar
 conduct with prudence and justice.

Rule 69. Relatives must immediately follow the preposition by which they are governed ; as, — *El hombre con quien hablamos*, the man *whom* we spoke *with*.

Moses was the instrument which God [made use] of
Moises fué instrumento que se sirvió
 to deliver the Israelites. This is what I never thought
para librar Israelitas esto es nunca pensé
 of. That was what he stood to. War is the greatest
en eso fué se atuvo á
 evil which God afflicts men with.
que aflige con

Rule 70. Relatives must be expressed, although only understood in English ; — *La muger que amo*, the woman I love ; *la pluma con que escribo*, the pen I write with.

The temptations we daily fall into ought to
tentacion diariamente caemos en deben a

convince us of the dangers the world we live in is
convencer *peligro* *vivimos en está*
 surrounded with. The reward he merits for having
rodeado de *prémio* *merece por haber*
 conquered them, is equal to the punishments they deserve
vencido *es igual* *castigo* *merecen*
 for [having allowed themselves to be conquered.]
haberse dexado vencer

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.*

Rule 71. Interrogatives do not admit the article; as,
 —¿Quien viene? *who* comes? ¿qual tengo? *which*
 have I? ¿que tenemos? *what* have we? ¿cuyos son
 los libros? *whose* are the books

Who was the first man? Whom have we offended?
fué *hemos* *ofendido*
 Who were the evangelists? What punishment does he
fueron *evangelistas* *castigo* *¿*
 deserve? Which of the commandments have we not
merece *mandamientos* *hemos*
 sinned against? What [shall we do?] Whose riches
pecado contra *haremos*
 will these be? Who [shall comfort] us in that day of
¿ *serán* *consolará* *aquel*
 tribulation?

Note a.—Whose is the victory? In whose likeness was
es *semejanza fué*
 man created? If Adam and Eve were the parents of
criado *Adan* *Eva fueron* *padre*
 mankind, whose sons are we?
género humano *hijo somos*

Rule 72. If the interrogation is governed by a
 preposition, it must also precede the answer; as,—
 ¿Con quien se casa ella? *whom* doth she marry?
con el marques, the marquis. ¿De que murio? *what*
 did he die of? *de calentura*, a fever.

* See Grammar, p: 124.

Whom have we offended? God. For whom was
a quien hemos ofendido para fué
the world created? For man. What will the queen
creado ^Δ
travel in? Her coach. What was the law written on?
viajará en coche fué escrito en
Two tables of stone. Whom did the Israelites murmur
tabla piedra ^Δ *murmuraron*
against? Moses.
de

Note a.—Whose sons are we? God's. Whose son was
somos *fué*
Solomon? David's. Whose father is God? Ours.
es

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.*

Rule 73. *This* is translated by the first; as,—I shall gain *this* lawsuit, *ganaré este pleyto*; I shall send *these* goods, *mandaré estos géneros*.

These were his last words. Are these thoughts,
fueron último palabra son pensamiento
O Telemachus! worthy of the son of Ulysses? He
Telemaco digno
delayed the execution until the last stage, this was at
dilató ————— hasta posada fué en
Cacabellos. My father wishes to marry me to this man,
quiere Δ casar con
but this will never take place.
^Δ *nunca tendrá efecto*

Rule 74. *That* may be rendered by the second or third; as,—That letter, *esa* or *aquella carta*; those papers, *esos* or *aquellos papeles*.†

Those evils of which [thou complainest] are caused
mal te quejas son causado
by those pleasures to which [thou didst give thyself up]
por placer te entregaste

* See Grammar, p. 124.

† See also Observation, Grammar, p. 126.

in thy youth. That poverty which thou endurest, and
juventud *pobreza* *padeces*
 those misfortunes which he experienced, proceeded from
desgracia *experimentó procedieron*
 the same cause. That is to what I never shall consent.
mismo causa *es en* *consentiré*

Rule 75. English personal pronouns, followed by a relative, not agreeing in case, are generally resolved by the demonstrative in Spanish; as,—*We* ought to reward him *who* labours for the country, *debemos premiar á aquel que trabaja por la patria.*

[Should we not call] an enemy to the republic him
no llamaríamos Δ *enemigo* *república á*
 who [should violate] the laws? thou didst transgress
violase *tú* Δ *quebrantaste*
 them; him who [should despise] the authority of the
menospreciase *autoridad*
 senate? thou didst crush it; him who [should foment]
senado *tú* Δ *oprimiste* *fomentase*
 seditions? thou didst excite them.
sedicion *tu* Δ *excitaste*

Rule 76. *That*, used twice in the sentence, is generally translated by *aquel* the second time, if the objects differ in their distance, and by *ese* if they do not; as,—*That* man who is there, and *that* that is yonder, *ese hombre que está ahí, y aquel que está allí; that* man, and *that* woman who goes with him, *ese hombre, y esa muger que va con él.*

This crown and this sceptre, which we present to
corona *cetno* *presentamos*
 your majesty. That smiling aspect, and that affability
risueño semblante *afabilidad*
 with which your majesty [listens to] the complaints of
escucha *queja*
 your subjects. That body which thou seest covered
vasallo *cuerpo* *ves cubierto*

with wounds, and that arm which he left on the field of
de herida brazo dexo en campo
 battle, proclaim his patriotism.
batalla declaran patriotismo

Note a.—Saying this, I took off the candle from the
diciendo quité vela
 candlestick, and delivering the former to the [old woman]
candeleró entregando vieja
 I handed the latter to Fabricius. As was his life, so was
alargué como fué así
 his death; he edified as much in the latter, as he had
edificó había
 edified in the former.
edificado

Note b.—The object of elegance is to please; that of
objeto elegancia es Δ agradar
 eloquence is to persuade. This palace, and that which I
eloquencia Δ persuadir palacio
 showed you, are the king's.
enseñé son

Note c.—The first thing which I did was to leave
primero cosa hice fué Δ dexar
 the mule at discretion, that is [to go] at the pace
mula á ————— que fuese á paso
 she liked.
quisiese

Promiscuous Exercises.

The ministers he appointed were clever. Who
ministro señaló eran hábil
 soweth contentions reapeth wars. All flatterers live at
siembra discordia coge lisonjero viven á
 the expense of him who [listens to] them. Things do
Δ costa escucha Δ
 not pass for what they are, but for what they appear
pasan por son parecen
 This is the man whom I was with. The exploits
este es estaba hazaña

which a predecessor has done are confusion and infamy
 _____ *ha hecho son* _____ *é infamia*
 to the successor, who does not imitate them. The dog
para sucesor *A imita* *perro*
 is the only animal whose natural talents are evident,
es único _____ *talento son patente*
 and from whose education we always derive much
 _____ *sacamos*
 advantage. The body perishes, the soul is immortal;
ventaja cuerpo perece alma es inmortal
 nevertheless we [attend to] the former, and [neg-
sin embargo cuidamos de *nos des-*
 lect] the latter. These news which I tell thee,
cuidamos de *noticia* *digo*
 those reports which [were afloat] [last week], and
voz f. *corrieron la semana pasada*
 those rumours which reached us last year, agree
rumor alcanzaron se acuerdan
 wonderfully. What is man in the presence of God?
maravillosamente es en presencia
 and whose protection is equal to his? They who sin
 _____ *es igual* *pecan*
 are the slaves of sin.
esclavo

INDEFINITES.

Rule 77. *One* is rendered by *uno* ; as,—*One* does not know what to think, *no sabe uno que pensar*.

Rule 78. *Somebody, some one, anybody, any one* are rendered by *alguien* or by *alguno* in the singular, as,—Has *anybody* said it? *¿lo ha dicho alguien?* *some one* may have said it, *alguno puede haberlo dicho*.

Rule 79. *Nobody, no one, not anybody, or not any one*, is construed *nadie*, or *ninguno* in the singular; as,—He fears *nobody*, *á nadie teme* ; I see *no one*, *á ninguno veo*.

Rule 80. *Something* or *anything*, is *algo*; as,—Hast thou *anything* to say to me? *¿tienes algo que decirme?*

Rule 81. *Nothing*, or *not anything*, is translated *nada*; as,—*Not anything* he said convinced her, *nada de lo que dixo la convenció*.

Rule 82. *Some*, or *any*, is rendered by *alguno* in both numbers, or by *unos*; as,—I want books, have you *any*? *me faltan libros, ¿tiene vm. algunos?* do you know *any* of these ladies? *¿conoce vm. á algunas de éstas señoras?* I know *some*, *conozco á unas*.

Rule 83. *None*, or *not any*, is translated *ninguno*; example:—*None* of these ladies is the married daughter, *ninguna de estas señoras es la hija casada*.

Rule 84. *Whoever*, *whosoever*, *whichever*, or *whichsoever*, is translated *quienquiera que*, or *qualquiera que*, in both numbers; as,—*Whoever* thou mayest be, *quienquiera que seas*; *whoever* may come, *qualquiera que venga*.

Rule 85. *Whatever*, or *whatsoever*, must be expressed by *qualquier cosa que*, as,—*Whatever* I say, *qualquier cosa que digo*.

Rule 86. *Another*, *other*, or *others*, is rendered by *otro* in both numbers; as,—Send me another, *mándame otro*: these books are dear, but I have others cheaper, *estos libros son caros, pero tengo otros mas baratos*.

Rule 87. *Each other* is translated *uno otro*; and *one another*, *unos otros*; with or without the article, and with the corresponding preposition placed between them; as,—of each other, *el uno del otro*, or *uno de otro*.

Rule 88. *Both* is *ambos*, and *several* is *varios*; as,—Neither of them has written, because *both* are ill,

ní el uno ní el otro ha escrito, por que ambos estan malos.

Rule 89. *Much* is construed *mucho*, and *many*, *muchos*; as,—You think I have no troubles, but I have *many*, *piensa vm. que no tengo pesadumbres, pero tengo muchas.*

Rule 90. *Each*, when alone, is *cada qual*, or *cada uno*; as,—I have bought six books, *each* in a different language, *he comprado seis libros, cada uno en un idioma diferente.*

Rule 91. *Each*, or *every*, if, when joined to a noun, they are synonymous, is expressed by *cada*; as,—He accompanied *every* interrogatory with a very low bow, *cada pregunta la acompañaba con una profunda reverencia.*

Rule 92. *Every*, when not denoting the same meaning as *each*, is translated by *todo* in both its genders and numbers; as,—*Every one* lighted his candle, *encendiéron todos sus velas*: he gave them every thing he had, *les dió todo lo que tenia.*

Rule 93. *All* is translated *todo* in both its genders and numbers; as,—*All* that glitters is not gold, *todo lo que brilla no es oro*; I invited many, but they did not *all* come, *convidé á muchos, pero no vinieron todos.*

Exercise on the foregoing rules.—One ought not to be judge and plaintiff in the same cause. The man whom nobody pleases is more unfortunate than the man who pleases nobody. If anybody [should ask] me where he is, what can I answer him? No one is free from

debe Δ ser
demandador mismo
agrada es desdichado
preguntare donde
está puedo responder está libre

death. [There is] *nothing* wicked or shameful but sin.
*no hay * malo ni vergonzoso sino*
 Fickle minds begin many things and finish *none*.
variable génio empiezan no acaban
 The innkeeper was as ready to relate all his affairs, as
mesonero era fácil en contar cosa
 curious in [informing himself] of those of *others*. *One*
curioso en informarse †
 sows the seed, *another* gathers the fruit. Men [ought
siembra semilla coge fruto deben
 to love] *one another*. Many [deceive] themselves,
amarse á se engañan á mismo
 wishing to deceive *others*. The world is a stage, in
queriendo a engañar á es teatro ,
 which *every one* plays his part. All men, said Captain
representa papel dixo
 Rolando, wish to [appropriate to themselves] the wealth of
desean a apropiarse bien
another. Consider, man, that after thy death all thy
considera que despues de
 hopes [will have vanished], not even *one* [will remain]
esperanza habrán desvanecido ni aun quedará
 to thee. Among authors [there are] *some* who copy
entre hay copian
 literally from *one another*, and *others* who make theirs
literalmente hacen
 the thoughts of *others*. Solomon was the most
pensamientos Salomon fué
 fortunate, and Job the most unfortunate of men :
feliz — infeliz
 yet *both* declare that *all* is vanity. Nature
sin embargo † declaran es vanidad naturaleza
 and religion *both* come from God. All God has
— † vienen he
 created proclaims his omnipotence. How terrible will
creado proclama omnipotencia quan — A

* See note a, to Rule 81, Grammar.

† See note a, to Rule 86, Grammar.

‡ See note a, to Rule 88, Grammar.

(2) death (1) be to *any one* who [has neglected]
será * *que se haya descuidado de*
 his salvation! To receive from *no one* is inhumanity :
 ——— *no recibir* *es inhumanidad*
 from *many* meanness; and from *all*, greediness. The
vileza *avaricia*
 belligerent powers are many, and if *any one* of them
beligerante potencia son
 should propose any conditions *all* [will he] lost.
 †
 Δ *propusiere* ——— *será* *perdido*
 [No doubt] the enemy [will ask for] *something* as
no hay duda que *pedirá* *como*
 an equivalent, but *nothing* [shall we grant] to him,
 , *equivalente pero* *concederémos*
 because *whatever* [we might yield] to him [would not
porque *cedieramos* *no con-*
 satisfy] his ambition. *Whosoever* [shall persevere]
tentaria ——— *perseverare*
 until the end shall be saved. *Whatever* measures the
hasta fin será salvado ‡ *medida*
 murderer [may take] to flee from himself, his crime
asesino *tiene* *para huir* *delito*
 will always accompany him. The dead [will arise]
 Δ *siempre acompañará* *muerto resucitarán*
 and *every one* [will appear] before the Judge, who
parecerán *ante*
 [will reward] *each* [according to] his works. Many wish
premiará á *segun* *obra* *quieren*
 to be devout, but *none* wishes to be humble.
devoto *quiere*

* See note *a*, to Rule 78, Grammar.

† See note *b*, to Rule 78, Grammar.

‡ See note *a*, to Rule 84, Grammar.

NAMES OF THE TENSES

To which the Roman Capitals of the following Exercises refer.

Indicative	{	A Present.
		B Imperfect.
		C Perfect indefinite.
		D Perfect definite.
		E Pluperfect.
		F Future imperfect.
Imperative	{	G Future perfect.
		H Present.
Subjunctive	{	I Present.
		K Imperfect {
		1. in RA
		2. in SE
		3. in RIA.
		L Perfect.
Infinitive	{	M Pluperfect {
		1. in RA
		2. in SE
		3. in RIA.
		N Future imperfect.
		O Future perfect.
Infinitive	{	P Present.
		Q Perfect.
		R Gerund.
		S Compound of the Gerund.
		T Participle.

On SER and ESTAR.

Rule 94. General truths and the qualities of the mind are expressed with *ser*, and emotions with *estar*; as,—*La muerte es terrible*, death is terrible; *soy humilde*, I am humble; *estás triste*, thou art sorrowful.

Rule 95. The natural beauties of the body, and its defects when deemed permanent, are denoted by *ser*; as,—*La muchacha es bonita*, the girl is pretty; *el hijo era feo*, the son was ugly; *la madre es coxa*,

the mother *is* lame; *el padre es ciego*, the father *is* blind.

Rule 96. The physical changes in the animal body are expressed with *estar*; as,—*El niño está frio*, the child *is* cold (*to the touch*); *estuve coxo la semana pasada*, I *was* lame last week.

Rule 97. The natural qualities of substances, when taken in a general sense, are expressed by *ser*; as,—*El yelo es frio*, ice *is* cold; *la nieve es blanca*, snow *is* white; *la cera es blanda*, wax *is* soft.

Rule 98. The chemical and mechanical changes in substances are expressed with *estar*; as,—*El plomo está derretido*, the lead *is* melted; *la cera estaba dura*, the wax *was* hard.

Rule 99. When *to be* connects two nouns, two pronouns, two infinitives, or one of each, it is translated *ser*; as,—*El temor de Dios es el principio de la sabiduria*, the fear of God *is* the beginning of wisdom; *perdonar las injurias es obrar como Cristianos*, to forgive injuries *is* to act like Christians.

Rule 100. The materials of which bodies are formed are denoted by *ser*; as,—*El vestido es de paño*, the suit *is* of cloth; *los candeleros son de plata*, the candlesticks *are* of silver.

Rule 101. *To be*, forming the passive voice, or used impersonally, is, generally, translated *ser*; as,—*Is it not to be wondered at that virtue should be so often despised?* ; *no es de maravillarse que la virtud sea tan amenudo despreciada?*

Rule 102. Possession or destination is expressed with *ser*; as,—*La corona es del rey*, the crown *is* the king's; *esta maquina es para copiar cartas*, this machine *is* to copy letters.

Rule 103. Locality is denoted by *estar*; as,—*El*

estaba en la calle, he *was* in the street; *el reo está delante del juez*, the culprit *is* before the judge.

Rule 104. *Estar* is always employed to conjugate a verb in the gerund; as,—*Estoy escribiendo*, I am writing; *hemos estado arguyendo*, we have *been* arguing.

Rule 105. Before adverbs or adverbial expressions denoting manner, we generally use *estar*; as,—*Está de moda*, he *is* in the fashion; *estoy de prisa*, I am in haste.

Rule 106. *Ser* requires the same case before as after it; as,—*Si yo fuera tú*, if I were *thou*; *si tú fueras ella*, if *thou* wert *she*.

Exercises on the foregoing Rules.

We are always merry. In truth, he *was* the most
 A *siempre alegre á la verdad* B
 graceful of all. I *am* not in that country you speak of.
ayrosa A *país*
 We *were* tired of marching. His presence *is* always a
 B *cansado marchar* A
 torment to me. Telemachus, come to rest, for
para *ven á descansar porque*
 thy clothes are wet. If I *were* a severe judge. Who
vestido A *mojado si* K 1 *severo*
 is thy father? I *was* then well. When the treaty
 A B *entonces bueno quando tratado*
was about to [be concluded] she *was* ill. When
 B* *concluirse* *malo*
 kings are beloved, they deserve to *be* so. When madmen
 A *amado* A *merecen* A † *loco*
 are not raving, they are less objects of fear than of
 A *furioso* A *temor*
 diversion. This woman *was* one of those who have
 B *no tienen*

* See Observation after Rule 106, Grammar.

† See note a, to Rule 106, Grammar.

nothing reserved; she *was* [well off], *being* the wife of an

officer who *was* with the army. Our conversation *was*

interrupted by his entrance, and [after having] been

interrupted two hours, I took up the discourse and said

thus. They repaired to where Domingo and I *were*. If

slavery is miserable, sovereignty is no less so. They

exhorted me to *be* in good humour. He loved me as

if I *had been* his son. Our voices *were* not very pleasing.

Envy is the torment of the envious. Thou *art* among

men what I *am* among women; this is the greatest praise

which I can give thee. The Lyceum *was* at Athens, and

was the public school. Here is my purse; it is rather

empty, but thou knowest that a poor singer is not a bishop.

All the houses are already let, because they are

always let [at the beginning] of the year. I *am*

expecting some gentlemen of consequence. The bridge

was of marble, but the railings *were* of iron. I *was*

counting my money. My greatest embarrassment is,

that I *am* far from that town. Vulcan *was* lame.

que A lejos ciudad Vulcano B coxo

The hundred gates of the city of Babylon *were* of
puerta ciudad Babilonia B
 brass. I *am* not yet his, replied the daughter. Either
bronze A aun replicó O
 he really *is* a fool, or he *was* then drunk, and [I had
A tonto ó B entonces borracho
 a great mind to] tell him so. The documents [*were*
*† decir * documento B †*
 not yet] signed. To comfort the afflicted *is* an act of
firmar A consolar á afligido A obra
 mercy. Eternity is a continued circle; its centre *is*
misericordia eternidad uno continuo círculo centro
 [every where], but its circumference [no where]. It
en todas partes pero circunferencia en ninguna
is certain that war *is* sometimes necessary; but it *is*
A cierto guerra A necesario A
 not always so. The more a man *is* elevated, the less he
A elevado
 ought *to be* proud. An obedient son *is* the comfort of
debe P A consuelo
 his parents. Ambitious men *are* never satisfied. Who-
A contento
 ever wishes *to be* good may *be* so. This garden *is* in
desea P puede P A
 good order, but the walks *are* too narrow. An affront
calle f. A angosto afrenta
is an imaginary evil. Time seems very short to him who
A daño parece
is always well employed. We ought often to reflect that
A ocupado
 Death perhaps *is* not very far from us; that when we
quizá A
 [shall *be*] in the grave it will no longer *be* time [to
I sepulcro mas F de
 repent;] that the present instant *is* all that is ours;
arrepentirse A

* See Note a, to Rule 106, Grammar.

† See Observation after Rule 106, Grammar.

be, followed by an infinitive, denote some future action, the former is translated *tener que*, and the latter *haber de*; as,—We had to write, *teníamos que escribir*; he was to come, *había de venir*.

Who fears God has nothing to fear. He had lived
teme á A *temer* B *vivido*
as if he had not a soul to save, or was never to
K 1 *salvar* K 3 *nunca*
die. Here we are to sleep, said one of the horsemen.
morir A *dormir dixo* *caballero*
We had many letters to write that night, because the
B *escribir*
ship was to sail the next day.
navio B *salir siguiente*

Note a.—There was much to fear from such a
A B *temer tal* A
meeting. There [will be] many obstacles to overcome.
encuentro A F *vencer*

ETYMOLOGICAL EXERCISES ON VERBS.

*On the Regular Verbs.**

Infinitives ending in *ar* are of the first, in *er* of the second, and in *ir* of the third conjugation.

First Conjugation.*

The dog barks when we knock at the door.
perro ladrar A *llamar* A *á*
The horses [did neigh]. The bulls bellowed. The
relinchar B *toro bramar* C
sheep have bleated. The cats had mewed. The asses
oveja *balar* D *gato* *maullar* E *asno*

* See Grammar, p. 57.

will bray. The wild boars will have grunted.
rebuznar F jabalí arruar G
 [Howl, ye] wolves! Though doves may coo. If
ahullar H lobo aunque paloma arrullar I
 serpents [were not to hiss], though hens might
serpientes f. silbar K 1 gallina
 cluck, chickens would pule. Though they may
cacarear K 2 pollo piar K 3
 arrive before thy return. Unless the geese have
llegar 1 antes de vuelta aménos que ansar*
 not cackled. If the cocks had not crowed so early,
graznar L gallo cantar M 1 temprano
 the hens would not have chuckled. If the mice should
coclear M 3 raton
 squeak, or the bees should have hummed.
chillar N abeja zumar O

Second Conjugation. †

I fear his vengeance. We shall have dined at
temer A venganza comer G
 four o'clock. Thou didst owe a large sum. They
deber B grande cantidad
 will corrupt thy morals. He read the book with
corromper F costumbre f. † leer C
 attention. Let them conquer with their words. We
§ vencer H
 have lost his friendship. Although the minister may
perder D
 possess the confidence of the prince. We would not
poseer I confianza
 offend them. If they should have drunk that liquor.
ofender K 3 beber O licor
 If thou hadst gathered the flowers. If ye granted
coger M 1 conceder K 2
 them the favour, they would correspond with grati-
gracia corresponder K 3

* See Grammar, p. 144.

† Ibid. p. 60.

‡ See N.B. Grammar, p. 143.

§ See Observation, Grammar, p. 144.

tude. Although he may have committed the crime. If
cometer L
 they should eat this fruit If her poverty had not
comer N *fruta* *pobreza*
 proceeded from her extravagance, I would have pro-
proceder M 2
 tected her, because she had not offended me. *pro-*
teger M 3 E

Third Conjugation.*

The king prohibited the export of silk goods. I shall
prohibir C *extraccion seda género*
 have set out before thy return. We have often
partir G
 applied to him. I do not permit his visits. Let us
acudir D á *permitir* A
 restrain his ambition. If hogs were not to grunt,
restringir H *puerco* *gruñir* K 1
 though lions might roar, they would not stun
leon *rugir* K 2 *aturdir* K 3
 me. Thou didst always elude our vigilance. Though
eludir B
 they may feign their grief. Ye had exacted [too
 † *fingir* I *pena* *extir* E de-
 much]. If this general should direct his operations
masiado *dirigir* N
 well. Provided the allies have fought with equal forces.
con tal que aliado combatir L *igual*
 If they should have omitted the date. If they had not
omitir O *fecha*
 lived together, they would not have quarrelled so
vivir M 1 *juntos* *reñir* M 3
 often.

* See Grammar, page 63.

† See Observation, Grammar, page 144.

*On Verbs conjugated as Passive.**

I was taken prisoner in that battle. The law had
tomar C prisionero
 been annulled by the parliament. The victory would have
anular E
 been gained by us, if our troops had not been twice
conseguir M 1 por tropa
 repulsed. Was not the castle [given up] before
rechazar M 2 entregar C ántes que
 the guns were fired? Were the deserters shot?
cañon disparar K 2 desertor arcabucear C
 Many are called, but few will be chosen. Should we
llamar A escoger F
 not have been banished, if we had been accused?
desterrar M 1 acusar M 2
 †The importation had been forbidden. †The news of
entrada prohibir E noticia
 the defeat was spread now and then. †The
derrota esparcir B de quando en quando
 light of Revelation never [will be extinguished],
luz nunca apagar F
 notwithstanding all the efforts of incredulity.
no obstante esfuerzo incredulidad

On Verbs conjugated as Reflective.†

I always avail myself of the opportunity. Let
aprovecharse A ocasion
 men accustom themselves to labour. They com-
acostumbrarse H trabajo que-
 plained continually of the abuses. If thou wert to
xarse B continuamente abuso
 amuse thyself with me. If the Lord Mayor had
divertirse K 2 Regidor
 not exerted himself so much, the bread [would
empeñarse M 1

* See Grammar, p. 67.

† Ibid. p. 145.

‡ Ibid. p. 71.

have become dearer]. We have flattered ourselves
encarecerse M 3 *mas* *lisonjearse* D
 too much. I shall apply myself to logic. Provided
aplicarse F *Con tal que*
 we might free ourselves from his dominion. Had ye
librarse K 2 *dominacion*
 not deceived yourselves many times! If the government
engañarse E
 should have seized upon his papers. Let us rejoice
apoderarse O *de* *regocijarse* H
 at the victory.
de

On the Irregular Verbs.*

I. I hate flattery. [In order] that we may not
aborrer A *lisonja* *afin de que*
 want his protection. Provided that the judge
carecer de I *con tal que*
 should pity her tears. Let them all suffer
compadecerse de N *padecer* H
 the punishment, though only one may deserve it.
castigo *merecer* I
 [In order] that cruelty may not tarnish the brilliancy of
á fin de *deslucir* I *esplendor*
 the victory.

II. Many shut their ears to the voice of conscience.
cerrar A *oido*
 Though they may cross the river. In order that
atravesar I
 they may defend the place. Let him govern with
defender I *plaza* *gobernar* H
 wisdom. They err unwillingly.
†errar A *de mala gana*

III. Let them substitute another in my place.
substituir H *lugar*
 Though he may argue with me. I contribute some-
argüir *contribuir* A

* See their Examples, Grammar, page 147.

† See Grammar, page 181.

times. Thou attributest the victory to chance. They
 atribuir A *suerte f.*

distribute their property among the poor.
distribuir A *caudal entre*

V. Let them review the works with impartiality. We
 rever H *obra* *imparcialidad*
 did not then foresee our misfortunes. I foresee
 entonces prever B *desgracia* *antever A*
 the consequences of this disagreement. They never have
 desavenencia

reviewed that pamphlet.
 rever D *folleto*

VII. Though the authority may decay. In order that
 decaer I
 we may not relapse into the same habits. Provided the
 recaer I *mismo hábito*
 responsibility should not devolve upon me.
responsabilidad *recaer I*

VIII. I hear his voice. From that place they hear
 oir A *desde* *sitio* *A*
 every thing with ease. In order that he [may not
 facilidad
 hear indistinctly] the conversation. Let them overhear
 entreoir I *entreoir H*
 all the conference.

IX. [I am ashamed] of his conduct. Let my tears
 avergonzarse A

move thee. [He lays bets] sometimes. He returns, that
 mover H *apostar A* *volver A*
 they may absolve him. Smell that rose. Though the
 absolver I **oler H* *rosa*
 altar may smell of the incense. Cost what it cost.
altar *oler I á* *incienso costar H* *I*

X. He contends with me. Correct her. In order
 competir A *corregir H*
 that we may obtain our pretensions. Let us dismiss
 † *conseguir I* *desp·dir H*

* See Grammar, page 183.

† See Observation, Grammar, page 144.

them immediately. Measuring their forces with ours.

medir R

If the fire should melt the wax. Though they may

fuego derretir N cera

ask alms. Provided they do not quarrel.

pedir I limosna

reñir I

XI. He acquires the esteem of his countrymen.

adquirir A

Warn them of the danger. Defer not thy conver-

advertir H

peligro deferir I

sion until old age. Adhering always to the same

hasta vejez adherir R

opinion. In order that we might consent to it. If

dictámen

consentir K 2 en

thou shouldst confer with him upon the subject.

conferir N

sobre asunto

XII. He died the following year. Die with

morir C

siguiente

morirse H de

shame. Let us die the death of the righteous. Al-

morir H

justo

though he might die of grief. He [is dying] for

morir K 2

morirse A por

her. If he should die of this illness. Dying

morir N

enfermedad morir R

for his country.

patria

XVI. I satisfy him with little. He counterfeited

satisfacer A

contrahacer C

the coin of the realm. If they should not do

moneda

reyno

over again what we have undone. Satisfy him. If

rehacer N

deshacer D satisfacer H

they were to undo it, we would do it over again.

K 1

K 3

XIX. Let us suppose it. We would never oppose

suponer H

oponerse á K 3

a negotiation. Let them propose the conditions.

proponer H

[Make thyself acquainted] with their proposals. They
imponerse H *en* *propuesta*
 will presuppose our consent. I prefer virtue
presuponer F *consentimiento* *anteponer* A
 to riches. They have composed various works. If
componer D
 they should expose her to his rage. Ye deposed the
exponer N *cólera* *deponer* C
 sovereign.

XXII. Her groans attracted the attention of the
gemido atraer C
 hearers. Although they may contract many debts.
oyente *contraer* I *deuda*
 To the end that the delinquents [might take refuge] in
retraerse K 2
 the church. Let them subtract the half of the quantity.
subtraer H *mitad*

XXIII. Although it may not be worth the while.
valer I *pena*
 The profits would never be equivalent to the labour.
ganancia *equivaler* K 3 *trabajo*
 I do not go out early. He will surpass his predecessors
salir A *sobresalir* á F
 in humility. Surpass thy ancestors in virtue.
sobresalir á H *antepasados*

XXIV. The innkeeper conducted me to the house of
mesonero conducir C
 a carrier. If this orator were never to introduce
arriero *introducir* K 1
 his similes. Though he may not seduce her with his pro-
seducir I *pro-*
 mises. If the trees should not produce fruit [next
mesa *árbol* *producir* N *el verano*
 summer]. Provided we translate the documents.
que viene *traducir* I *documento*

XXVI. We shall abide by your opinion. Let us
atenerse F á
 not detain her. In order that they might [keep up]
detener I *mantener* K 2

their establishment. He would not entertain them.
establecimiento *entretener* K 3

Restrain thy passions. If they should not abstain
contener H *abstenerse* N
 from strong liquors.

fuerte licor

XXVII. Let them agree better in future. Though
avenirse H *en adelante*
 some accident may happen to them, they never will
sobrevenir I

infringe the laws. The bad smell arose from the
contravenir á F *mal olor provenir* C
 drain. But if a verb should intervene. We pre-
caño *pero* *intervenir* N
 pared ourselves for the battle.

prevenirse C

XXVIII. I never retract what I have said. They
desdecirse de D
 will bless the hand. He had predicted that they
bendecir F *predecir* E
 would curse him. Though he should contradict
maldecir K 3 *contradecir* N
 the assertion, I will not retract. If they should curse
afirmacion F N
 us in their wrath. If they had blessed them. This bread
enojo M 1 *
 is blessed.

T *

On the Impersonal Verbs.†

Amanecer, Anochecer, Nevar, Helar, &c.

It will not be light so soon to-morrow. It snowed
amanecer F *temprano mañana* *nevar* C
 two hours after it was dark. Though it may grow dark
anochecer C *anochecer* I

* See Observation, Grammar, page 188.

† See Grammar, page 188 to 193.

‡ See Observation, Grammar, page 246.

On the Observation, Grammar, p. 193.

There needs no more than a bad inclination to make
no ser menester A ————— *para hacer á*
 a man vicious. It is not enough to think with exactness,
vicioso *bastar A* *pensar* *exâctitud*
 we must also express ourselves with clearness. It
ser menester A expresarse *claridad*
 is necessary to prefer our duty to our pleasure. It
ser preciso A preferir obligacion *gusto*
 is not enough for a general to be prudent, it is also
bastar A
 necessary that he be fortunate. It is the Gospel that
afortunado *evangelio*
 commands us to forgive our enemies. It is not those
manda *perdonar á*
 who speak most that men admire. It is thou who
hablar A mas *admirar A*
 hast deceived us. Men must obey the laws, since
engañar D *ser menester A* *puesque*
 it is they that defend us.
defender A

On the Use of the Tenses.*

Present and Imperfect of the Indicative.

God is propitious to those who implore him. Nero
propicio *implorar*
 was a detestable tyrant. All men talk of liberty, savages
hablar *salvage*
 alone possess it. The Lacedemonians sacrificed their
solo poseer *Lacedemonio sacrificar á*
 children. He sets out to-morrow for Spain. The pro-
hijo partir *para* *pró-*
 digal lives rich and dies poor, the miser lives poor and
digo vivir *morir* *avaro*
 dies rich. Most people live without reflection.

* See Grammar, from page 195 to 215.

On the Perfect Indefinite, Perfect Definite, and Pluperfect.

God has imprinted in the heart of man the love of
estampar
 liberty. As soon as Cæsar had entered the senate, the
luego que *entrar en*
 conspirators threw themselves upon him. All his honours,
echarse *honra*
 riches, and power, vanished immediately. It is now
vanecer *hacer*
 four years since he has been with the army. We had
que
 then corresponded with each other for more than ten
entonces *cartearse*
 years. When man considers how long he has
considerar quanto tiempo Δ
 offended his Creator, and that he has pardoned him, he
ofender á *perdonar* Δ
 shudders. No sooner had Adam heard the voice of the
estremecerse no bien *oir*
 Lord than he [grew ashamed].
quando *avergonzarse*

On the Future Imperfect and the Future Perfect.

The prayers of the righteous will be efficacious. I
oracion *justo* *eficar*
 shall set off to-day, and shall have spoken with him
partir *hablar*
 before his return. God will reward the good, and
antes de *vuelta* *recompensar*
 will punish the wicked. Perhaps the commissioners
castigar *malo* Δ *comisionado*
 are now signing the capitulation. I suppose you have
firmando Δ
 read the Gazette. Is there a grief like mine? Some
leer

said, Can this man be a Deity under the human form?
decir *deidad* *baro* *figura*
 The world will have existed next year* five thousand eight
 hundred and thirty-three years.

*On the Imperative and the Present of the Sub-
 junctive.*

Come to see me to-morrow, daughter, but come not
venir
 early. Let us profit by his example. Forgive them
aprovecharse *perdonar*
 Father, for they know not what they do. Use thy
saber *hacer* *usar* *de*
 authority with moderation, and do not abuse thy power.
autoridad *abusar de poder*
 Remember, man, that thou art dust.
acordarse *polvo*

On the Terminations RA, SE, and RIA.†

How many men would have perished in that battle!
quanto *perecer*
 Nations would be happy, if wisdom were the only object
feliz *sabiduria* *único*
 of sovereigns. Had we no pride, we should not complain
quejarse
 of the pride of others. We should be happy now, if
 Adam had not sinned. Caligula commanded that the
pecar *mandar*
 Romans should render him divine honours. Were men
tributar
 to follow always the dictates of reason, [they would save
seguir *precepto*
 themselves] many sorrows. Had Cæsar been less am-
ahorrarse
 bitious, he would have honoured human nature more.
honrar

* 1829

† See Grammar, page 209.

Did you but know, brother, where I am now, you would
saber
 put up a thousand supplications to heaven, that I might
ofrecer *súplica* *porque*
 return to your house. Oh! [had I but seen] her before
volver *o* *ver*
 her death! He ordered the general to take the fortress,
mandar *tomar* *fortaleza*
 and to [put to death as many as] he found armed, and
y que matar *á quantos* *encontrar armado*
 to pay for all the provisions which he might want.
que pagar *viveres* *necesitar*
 Without temptations we should not be able to know
poder conocerse
 ourselves. The innkeeper to whom I related my adven-
yo mismo *posadero* *contar* *aven-*
 ture, (with which the scoundrel was perhaps better
tura de el qual *bellaco estar* quizá*
 acquainted than I,) pitied me. We had written
informado *compadecerse de*
 to know if the vessel [would set sail] the following
para saber si *navio hacerse á la vela*
 week.

*On the different Significations of the Preterimperfect
 and Imperfect Future of the Subjunctive.*

No one seemed to me, then, more suited to believe
parecer *entónces* *apto para creer*
 every thing I might choose to tell him. Thou wilt have
todo *querer* *decir*
 [as many conveniences as] [thou mayest choose]. He
quantas conveniencias *querer*
 gave them permission to do what [they might happen to
de hacer *querer*
 like]; hence it is that they did then what they chose;
de aquí *querer*

* See the last N.B. Grammar, page 211.

they do now what they choose; and doubtless will do
 hereafter what they will. Ye may stop in my her-
en adelante *querer* *sin duda*
 mitage [as long as] ye like. [We shall march] on the
mita todo el tiempo que *querer* *poder quedarse* *her-*
 twelfth, and he that has valour on that day let him then
 follow me. If I were a king I would do what I like.
seguir *hacer*
 He had ordered that all neutral vessels which should
mandar *neutral buque*
 enter the ports of England, or should have been
entrar en *puerto*
 searched by the English cruisers, should be confiscated
registrar por *crucero* *confiscar*
 [as soon as] they entered the ports of France.
luego que

SYNTACTICAL EXERCISES ON VERBS.

On the Agreement of the Verb with its Subject.

Rule 109. The verb and its subject agree in number and person; as,—*El maestro enseña, y los discípulos aprenden*, the master teaches, and the scholars learn.

Fortune and caprice govern the world. A babbler
capricho gobernar *hablador*
 speaks when we do not listen to him, and does not
hablar quando *escuchar*
 listen to us when we speak to him. Interest and vanity
 occasion the greatest portion of human misery.
causar *parte f.*

Rule 110. If the subject of the verb be a collective noun, the verb may be put in the plural; as,—

Una multitud entraron, a multitude entered. See also note a.

An infinity of persons came to offer me their services.
infinidad sujeto venir á ofrecer atencion
 A multitude gnawed his entrails. The majority
muchedumbre f. roer entraña pluralidad
 opposed the resolutions. The parliament decreed that
oponerse á _____ parlamento decretar
 the army [should return].
ejército volver

Rule 111. A verb having different persons for its subjects, agrees with the pronoun understood; as,—
El rey y la reyna (ellos) entraron, the king and queen (*they*) came in.

Thou and he who conducts thee shall perish. As soon
guiar perecer luego
 as we saw our master dead, Dame Jacinta Inesilla and
que amo muerto Señora _____
 I began a concert of mournful howlings. Her father
comenzar música fúnebre alarid
 and mother [will not consent].
consentir

Rule 112. If a verb has several subjects not connected by a conjunction, it agrees generally with the last; as,—*Esquadras, ejércitos, dinero, todo se sacrificó*, fleets, armies, money, all was sacrificed.

Wealth, dignities, honours, every thing disappears at
bienes dignidad honra desaparecer
 the hour of death; virtue alone remains. Our ships,
solo permanecer navio
 our colonies, our commerce, every thing is ruined.
colonia comérccio estar perdido
 Games, conversation, spectacles, nothing amuses her.
uego _____ espectáculo divertir

Note a.—Not only his property and his health, but
 his reputation also has been sacrificed. The heavens,
 the earth, and even man, show his omnipotence.
solamente caudal salud sino
tambien sacrificar cielo
tierra aun manifestar omnipotencia

Note b.—(5) His valour and his constancy (2) were
 (1) never (3) more (4) exposed, than in the last battle.
 Let (2) him and his relations (1) quit this country.
valor constancia
exponer
pariente salir de pais

Observation.—I do not like to give my estate to a
 spendthrift. We will like to see the public buildings.
 The apartment could hold a bed, a press and two chairs.
 The conversation of those who like to show their supe-
 riority is irksome. The Japanese have a copper idol,
 whose head [can hold] fifteen men.
gustar dar hacienda
pródigo ver público edificio
apuesto caber cama armario silla
gustar mostrar supe-
rioridad enfadoso Japones cobre
caber

Government of Verbs

Rule 113. An active transitive verb governs the noun to which its energy passes, in the objective case; as,—*El la mató*, he killed her.

God wisely governs the world. Riches often pro-
 cure us envy. Discord always produces quarrels.
 Neither riches nor dignities render us happy.
sabiamente gobernar *pro-*
curar *discordia* *contienda*
ni dignidad hacer

Rule 114. Active verbs govern their objective case with the preposition *á*, if it is a person; as—*Venció al enemigo*, he conquered the enemy.

Though [we may be able] to deceive men, we shall never be able to deceive God. Nature makes the poet; art the orator. Minos loved his people more than his own family.

poder á engañar
hacer
orador pueblo
propio

Observation.—Covetousness often begets prodigality, and prodigality sometimes begets covetousness. Flatterers make cowards vain, and fools mad. Hope is the only comfort which never abandons the gamester. Philip sent the deputies to the minister. [Waiting for] this maturity, I did not learn to read or to write.

avaricia engendrar prodigalidad
lisonjero
hacer cobarde vano necio loco esperanza único
consuelo abandonar jugador Felipe
mandar diputado esperar
madurez f. aprender á leer ni escribir

Rule 115. Passive verbs require the preposition *de* or *por* before the noun which denotes the agent; as,—*Dios es temido de or por los malos*, God is feared by the wicked; *El reo fué sentenciado por el juez*, the culprit was sentenced by the judge.

An affable man is beloved by all the world. Great men are persecuted by envy. Learning and virtue are sought by few.

afable amar
perseguir envidia ciencia

Note a.—Abel was slain by Cain. The History of

Don Quixote was written by Cervantes. The school was
escribir
 founded by them.
fundar

Rule 116. Neuter verbs active intransitive, as well as some reflective verbs, have a regimen with *de*, which denotes what causes their effects; as,—*Bramar de corage*, to roar with passion; *Correrse de la pregunta*, to blush at the question; *Me alegro de verte*, I am glad to see thee.

My grandfather wept with joy. My parents won-
abuelo llorar *padre mara-*
 dered at my prodigious memory. Ah! poor Gil Blas,
villarse *prodigioso memoria*
 die with shame. Lucinda retired, crying with pas-
morirse vergüenza *retirarse llorando* *có-*
 sion. I am ashamed to see thee in such a condition.
lera avergonzarse ver tal Δ ———
 I soon [grew tired] of living among those wretches.
preslo cansarse vivir miserable

Note b.—We regretted much not [being able] to
pesar *poder*
 accompany her.
acompañar

Rule 117. Verbs implying motion to, towards, or from, a place, govern the noun denoting whence the motion proceeds with *de*, the noun which points out its direction with *á*, and the noun expressing the space through which it passes with *por*; example,—*Fueron de Londres á Chelsea, por el Parque*, they went from London to Chelsea, through the Park.

Men often pass from love to ambition, but seldom
pasar *rara vez*
 from ambition to love. [Before we rush] upon danger,
 ——— *antes de arrojarnos*

we ought to foresee the consequences. We had then
deber prever consecuencia
 passed from the hardships of slavery to the sweets of
rigor esclavitud dulzura
 liberty. No mortal can [go out] of this world without
libertad ——— poder salir
 passing through the gates of death.
pasar

Observation.—I set off immediately to discharge my
partir al punto executar
 commission. The innkeeper came out to receive me
comision mesonero salir recibir
 with much urbanity. [I must go] and [look for]
urbanidad es menester que vaya buscar
 them. He will not see her again. He again read the
ver leer
 paper with much attention.

Rule 118. Verbs of *demanding*, and of *granting* or *refusing*, generally govern the person to whom their energy is directed with the preposition *á*; as,—*Pide perdon á Dios*, ask pardon *from* God.

This wonderful secret which nature could not conceal
maravilloso secreto poder ocultar
 from my profound observation. We plucked from each
profundo observacion arrancarse
 other a handful of hairs. I bought her watch of a famous
puñado cabello comprar reloj famoso
 watchmaker. I asked the innkeeper if he had any
relojero preguntar mesonero alguno
 fish. The adventures of Gil Blas, says Father Isla,
pezcado aventura ———
 were stolen from Spain, and adopted in France.
robar adoptar

Note a.—He made war upon the two sovereigns, and
hacer á

took from them various places. They always ask
tomar *plaza* *pedir*
 leave of him, but he never grants it to them.
permision *conceder*

Note c.—I [went out] of Ithaca to inquire after my
salir *preguntar*
 father of the other kings who had returned from the siege
volver *sitio*
 of Troy.
Troya

Rule 119. Verbs implying *yielding*, or *resistance*, generally require *á* before the regimen to which their energy is directed; as,—*Aunque declare ella su parecer**, *yo no soy uno de los que someten su opinion* al dictámen* de otros*, Although she may declare her opinion, I am not one of those who submit their opinion to the opinion of others.

No one can resist his arguments. [He has always
poder resistir *argumento* *siempre*
 regulated himself] by the will of his superiors. An
arreglarse *voluntad* *superior*
 Arab who dedicates himself to the occupation of a land
Arabe *dedicarse* *tierra*
 pirate, habituates himself to bear the fatigue of journeys,
pirata *habituarse* *sufrir* *viage*
 and accustoms himself not to sleep, and to endure heat
hacerse *dormir* *tolerar calor*
 and thirst.
sed

Rule 120. Verbs of *comparing* generally require *á* before the noun with which the comparison is made; as,—*El hijo se parece* al padre, the son resembles the father.

Those vices which resemble virtues are the worst of
semejarse

* See the Author's Synonyms, page 177.

all. [As for me.] I prefer my country to the
por lo que toca á mí *preferir* *patria*
 hundred cities of Crete. The splendour of the fortune
Creta *esplendor*
 of the wicked resembles the lightning which precedes
malo semejarse *relámpago* *precede*
 the [clap of thunder].
trueno

Rule 121. Verbs implying *to belong, to concern, to happen, to play, to suit*, as well as most of the impersonal verbs, generally require *á* before the noun to which their energy is directed; as, *Importa á los Cristianos*, it concerns *Christians*.

I knew the cards, and I played at dice. It concerns
conocer *naipes* *jugar* *dado* *importar*
 princes to judge of their ministers, but it concerns us to
[△] *juzgar* [△]
 submit to their will. It concerns them to consider
someterse *considerar*
 my resolution, and it concerns him to execute it. I
executar

grew fond of wine.
aficionarse

Rule 122. Verbs of *condemning* require the punishment to be preceded by the preposition *á*; as, —*Condenarán al reo á galeras*, they will condemn the culprit *to the galleys*; *Sentenciaron al desertor á ser arcabuceado*, they sentenced the deserter *to be shot*.

Adam was condemned to cultivate the ground. Tan-
Adan *condenar* *cultivar* *tierra* *Tan-*
 talus was condemned to a continual thirst, and to have
talo *sed f.*
 the water [up to] his chin, and [not to be able] to taste it.
hasta *barba* *no poder* [△] *probar*

Rule 123. Verbs implying *plenty* or *want, remembrance* or *oblivion*, have a regimen generally pre

ceded by *de*; as,—*Llenó la casa de gente*, he filled the house *with people*; *Acuerdate de tu Criador*, remember *thy Creator*.

Remember the shortness of life, and the certainty
acordarse brevedad certidumbre f.
 of death. Rules always need examples. Let us arm
necesitar armarse
 ourselves with patience. I did not doubt the death
paciencia dudar
 of my husband. Remember that I have intrusted to thee
acordarse confiar
 the secret.

Rule 124. Verbs implying *praising, blaming, absolving, using, repenting, jeering, and pitying*, generally have a regimen also with *de*; as,—*Por la noche nos juntabamos, y nos reíamos de los que se habian compadecido de nosotros por el dia*, at night we met, and used to laugh at those who had pitied us in the course of the day.

Perhaps Hazael will pity my youth and my
quizá ——— compadecerse
 tears. The worldly will deride us; but what will not
lágrima mundano burlarse pero
 the worldly deride? Let us avail ourselves of
aprovecharse
 the present time. An honest man values himself upon
honrado preciarse
 nothing.

Note a.—Thy parents will repent to have so much
arrepentirse
 lectured a simpleton. We did not laugh at hearing
arengar mentecato reirse oír
 her sing; but at seeing her dance.
cantar sino ver bailar

Rule 125. Verbs implying *distance or separation*, generally require *de* before the noun which is not

their own direct regimen; as,—*Apártate de la ocasión, avoid the opportunity.*

They have degenerated from their first state. I shall
degenerar
 mistrust myself as my most terrible enemy. I did not
desconfiar mí mismo
 know him at first, because he had changed his dress.
conocer al principio porque mudar trage
 We renounce more easily our interests than our
renunciar fácilmente
 pleasures.

Rule 126. Most verbs admit a regimen with *en*, denoting wherein the meaning of the said verbs is conspicuous; as,—*Siempre pensaré en tí, I shall always think on thee.*

We ought to think frequently on the shortness of
pensar con frecuencia
 life, and on the certainty of death. I thought only
certidumbre f. pensar
 on cultivating my talent, and on applying myself to
cultivar aplicarse
 labour. It is better not to abound with riches, than to
trabajo abundar
 burn with the desires which they excite.
abrasarse deseo excitar

Rule 127. Verbs denoting *behaviour*, generally require *con* before the persons towards whom it is directed; as,—*Me desahogaré con mi padre, I will unbosom myself to my father.*

We ought to behave well to those who have behaved
deber portarse
 well to us. She plays him the same part which he
representar mismo papel
 [used to play] to her. [Acquit thyself] towards thy
cumplir

neighbour, as thou wouldst that thy neighbour should
próximo como querer
 acquit himself towards thee.

Observation.—My mother [used to suffocate] me with
sofocar
 caresses. Strike him hard, said he to them, and let him
caricia dar recio decir
 die with blows: immediately they [threw themselves]
morir garrotazo echarse
 upon me, and struck me with their bludgeons. They
sobre garrote
 opened the breach with a single [shot of their gun].
abrir brecha solo cañonazo

ON VERBAL REGIMEN.*

Rule 128. If two verbs come together in English, and the second is in the infinitive, this mood is in general likewise used in Spanish; as,—*Quiero aprender*, I wish to learn; *Debemos obedecer*, we ought to obey.

I should like to go; but he will not like to return
querer A ir pero A volver
 with me. We ought to suffer with resignation all the
deber A sufrir
 evils which we cannot avoid. Men ought to flee from
mal poder evitar A huir
 vice, and to practise virtue.
A practicar

Rule 129. Verbs denoting *to dare, to begin, to teach, to learn, to compel*, generally require *á* before the infinitive which they govern; as,—*No me atrevo á salir*, I dare not go out.

Grammar is the art which teaches to speak and to
gramática enseñar hablar

* See Grammar, p. 231.

write correctly. All men ought to learn to know
escribir correctamente *deber aprender conocerse*
 themselves. A libertine seldom begins to reform
 A *libertino rara vez empezar reformarse*
 [until] he [sees himself] compelled to abandon his
hasta que verse precisar abandonar
 pleasures.

Rule 130. Verbs implying *to submit, to oppose, to exhort or invite, to prepare, to assist, to be destined, and to accustom one's self*, generally require *á* before the infinitive which they govern; as,—*Exhortaronme á vivir Cristianamente*, they exhorted me to live like a Christian.

I had accustomed myself to treat only with
acostumbrarse tratar únicamente
 persons of distinction. Whilst they prepared to receive
persona ——— mientras disponerse recibir
 us. Religion obliges us to revere princes, and to obey
 ——— *obligar reverenciar obedecer*
 our superiors. Help me to overcome my passions.
superior ayudar vencer pasion

Rule 131. Verbs signifying *to abstain, to cease, to deprive, to finish*, govern the infinitive with *de*; as,—*Cesaron de atormentarme*, they ceased to torment me.

I thought that fortune would cease to persecute me.
pensar que cesar perseguir
 They ceased to torment me with their remedies.
atormentar remedio
 I saw that I could not avoid communicating my ideas.
poder dispensarse comunicar idea

Note a.—He is just gone out. He was but just come
salir entrar
 in when I saw him. She had just lost her husband.
ver perder
 They have just gained a complete victory.
alcanzar

Note c.—Take care not to judge the works of others.
guardarse juzgar obra
 I shall take care not to tell them the secret. He took
decir secreto
 good care not to return.
bien volver

Note d.—It is better to prevent evil than to be under
mal A verse en
 the necessity of punishing it. He has no need to come
precision castigar necesidad
 so far, for I shall have time to call at his house to-day.
lejos porque tiempo pasar hoy

Note e.—Fortune causes (2) our virtues or vices (1) to
hacer
 be seen. He caused himself to be beloved by his subjects
ver hacerse vasallo
 by his affability. The mayor ordered us to [be taken up].
por afabilidad corregidor mandar A prender
 Men suffer themselves often to be overcome by tempta-
dexarse vencer
 tions, because they dare not expose themselves to the
atreverse
 sarcasms of the world.
sarcasmo

Observation.—It was not easy to [meet with] a more
A hallar
 favourable conjuncture to free ourselves from his do-
conjuntura librarse do-
 minion. To obtain a convenient seat, it was necessary
minacion lograr comodo asiento
 to go very early; but who [would not rise betimes] to
A temprano madrugar
 have the pleasure of hearing his speeches? The victory
gusto oir discurso
 is not yet gained. The capitulation was not signed.
alcanzar firmar
 There remains to us [a great deal] to suffer. Nothing
quedar mucho padecer

ought to be left undone. Our wrongs remain still
hacer *agravio* *aun*
 unrevenge*d*.
vengar

*Regimen in the Indicative or Subjunctive.**

Rule 132. When two verbs come together in English, and the latter is governed in the indicative or subjunctive with a conjunction, the Spanish verb will in general admit the same mood; as,—*Dixóme este que pensaba partir temprano*, the latter told me that he *meant* to set out early.

Consider, man, that every thing has had a beginning
considerar *principio*
 and that it will have an end. I never thought that my
fin *nunca* *creer*
 name would be known at Penafior. He contrived that
conocer en ——— *disponer*
 we should be conducted to a very retired room. I ex-
conducir *retirado*
 pected he would have come to-day.
 † *venir hoy*

Observation.—I could receive him then, and so I
poder recibir *entónces* *así*
 told Agnes to conduct him to my room. They ordered
decir Ines conducir quarto mandar
 him to teach me, but they permitted him only to
enseñar mas permitir
 threaten me. I wish to go there to-morrow, and I
amenazar querer A allá
 wish you to go with me. Joseph told his brethren to
decir
 return and bring Benjamin.
volver traer

* See Directions for placing the Verbal Regimen in the Subjunctive, Grammar, p. 238.

† See N.B. after this Rule, Grammar.

The elders [were astonished] at my answers. Again
anciano espantarse respuesta
 she sang, and again they hissed her. I mounted a
cantar silvar montar
 good horse, which they had taken from the gentleman.
coger caballero
 We ought to resist the temptations of the world.
deber Δ resistir tentacion
 Malice [takes pleasure] in lowering our pride. At hearing
malicia complacerse abatir á el oir
 this she changed countenance. Men ought not to forget
mudar semblante deber olvidarse
 what they are, nor the end for which they were created.
ni fin

But the wise Mentor opposed so rash a design. The
pero sabio — oponerse temerario designio
 father wept with joy when he saw his daughter, and the
llorar gozo ver
 mother seemed [as if she would] [devour her] with
parecer que queria comersela
 kisses. The parents of the [young gentleman] allowed
beso caballerito dexarse
 themselves easily to be deceived. Let us behave
Δ fácilmente engañar portarse
 in such a manner to all, as to deserve the esteem
de modo merecer estimacion
 of the good. It suffices us to know that it is a work
basta obra
 of his, to be persuaded that it is an excellent work.
estar persuadido
 Youth wants wisdom to deliberate, and old age power
carecer vejez
 to execute.

ON THE GERUND.

Rule 134. The English participle present is construed by the gerund in Spanish; as,—The news being certain, *siendo ciertas las noticias*.

I have been reading, and he is now writing. Then
 turning to her, and seeing her grief, he said. They
leer *escribir*
volverse *ver* *afliccion*
 were coming* towards us; but having observed† our
venir *hácia* *observar*
 position, and believing our forces superior, they fled.
creer *huir*

Rule 135. Gerunds admit the same preposition before their regimen as the verbs from which they are derived; as,—*Arrepentíendose de sus culpas*, repenting his crimes.

Rule 136. The present participle, when used in English as a verbal noun, is resolved into the present of the infinitive in Spanish; as,—The pleasure of speaking to him, *el gusto de hablarle*.

The Asiatics, remembering the dignity of Berenice,
Asiano *acordarse* *dignidad*
 and pitying her hard fate, sent her succours. I
compadecerse *malo suerte f.* *enviar* *socorro*
 saw her coming,‡ and profiting by the opportunity [I
ver *venir* *aprovecharse* *ocasion*
 went away] without saying a word; but she heard me
irse *palabra* *oir*
 [going‡ out]. Claudina looked without ceasing towards
salir *mirar* *cesar* *hácia*
 the place. Happiness does not consist in living, but in
sitio *felicidad* *consistir* *vivir sino en*
 [knowing how] to live. At last Domingo, after
saber *en fin* *despues de*
 having eaten§ and drunk well, went to his stable.
comer *beber bien* *caballeriza*

* See note *b* to this Rule, Grammar.

† See Compound of the Gerund, Grammar, p. 240.

‡ See note *a*, to Rule 134, Grammar.

§ See Compound of the Gerund, Grammar, p. 240.

We took the place without having fired a gun. Clouds
tomar plaza disparar cañon nube f.
 are formed from exhalations, arising* from the earth.
formar levantarse
 I met them marching* towards the fortress.
encontrar marchar fortaleza

Note a.—We shall obtain peace by making great sa-
lograr hacer
 crifices. I convinced him by representing their wants;
convencer representar necesidad
 and by [reminding] him of his former friendship.
traer á la memoria † antigua amistad

ON THE PARTICIPLE.

Rule 137. The participle is indeclinable when it is employed to form the compound tenses of any verb; as,—*Nosotros le hemos ofendido, y él nos ha perdonado*, we have *offended* him, and he has *pardoned* us.

The armies have fought with intrepidity.
combatir intrepidez
 [How many] have repented not having [applied them-
quanto arrepentirse aplicarse
 selves] to study in their youth, having suffered (2) many
estudio juventud dexar
 opportunities (1) to escape, wherein they might have
escapar en que
 profited by the instructions they had received!
aprovecharse recibir

Rule 138. When the participle is not preceded by the auxiliary *haber*, it assumes all the properties of a verbal adjective, and is consequently declinable; as,—*Los justos serán premiados*, the righteous will be *rewarded*; *Ella parece afligida*, she seems *afflicted*.

* See Observation, Grammar, p. 240.

† See *, Grammar, p. 227.

The wicked are always ^{malo} tormented by their own con-
science. All chemical preparations, said Doctor San-
^{químico} grado, appear to me ^{decir} invented to ruin nature. Let
^{parecer} us consider who has given us being, and for what end
^{considerar} we have been created; how many are the mercies
^{crear} received; and how great the ingratitude with which we
^{recibir} have repaid them
^{pagar}

Note a.—I have written to him four letters on the
^{tener escribir} subject, but he has not replied to any. I had
^{asunto} spoken to them, and had convinced them. [He concealed
^{hablar} himself] to avoid the praises which he had so well
^{evitar} deserved.
^{alabanza} ^{tener}
merecer

Note b.—This ceremony being concluded, they put
^{ceremonia} me at the door. The male ^{concluir} issue of the Gothic kings
^{puerta} being extinct, the crown of Leon ^{godo} passed to his sister.
^{extinguir} The rebels being vanquished, the army ^{pasar} returned to
^{rebelde} England. Having obtained the king's license, we set off
^{vencer} immediately.
^{conseguir} ^{partir}
al punto

ON ADVERBS.*

Rule 139. When two or more adjectives are to be formed into adverbs, to modify the same verb, the adverbial termination is added to the last adjective only; as,—*Habla clara y concisamente*, he speaks clearly and concisely.

He composes correctly, writes elegantly, and speaks eloquently. *componer correcto escribir elegante hablar*
 A friend who candidly and judiciously *eloquente cándido juicioso*
 warns us secretly of our faults, is a treasure which we *advertir secreto yerro tesoro*
 cannot easily acquire, nor sufficiently appreciate.
poder fácil adquirir suficiente apreciar

ON JAMAS, NUNCA, NO, and MUY.†

What we do with pleasure we commonly‡ do very well.
gusto comun bien
 Never [reproach] any one with the services which
echar en cara á A servicio
 thou doest to him. He who is a slave to his passions
esclavo
 can never boast of being free. If a man cannot
vanagloriarse
 find peace within his heart, he never will find it in
hallar dentro de
 any other place. When they ask bishops if they
ninguno parte f. preguntar
 wish to be bishops, they always answer, No. It is
querer siempre responder §
 better to want riches, than|| to employ them badly.
carecer emplear mal
 Men more easily forgive hatred than contempt. Never,
fácil perdonar odio desprecio

* See Grammar, p. 243.

† Ibid. p. 244.

‡ See Observation, Grammar, p. 244.

§ Ibid.

|| See Grammar, p. 245.

no never, shall we see again those happy days! He is
feliz
 very angry, because his son is very much inclined to vice.
enojado porque
 You have offended her very much. When we last close
ofender luego que finalmente
 our eyes our hopes [are at end] for ever and ever.
acabarse

ON PREPOSITIONS.*

The unhappy minister lost all the hopes on
desdichado perder esperanza
 which his ambition had fed. And [taking out] from
alimentarse sacar
 the pocket my ducats, I began to count them within
comenzar contar
 the hat. Heaven has united us again, after so many
sombrero el cielo juntar
 years of separation. All loved him; some for his gifts,
querer dádiva
 others for his benevolence. We saw the valley from the
benevolencia
 top of the rock. Dame Jacinta was by my master.
cima Señora amo
 Most times they punished me without reason. Every
castigar
 morning we rehearsed after the manner of players.
ensayarse comediente
 He knew what he never had known until then. He was
saber
 not elected for his erudition. This adventure did not
elegir
 seem to me the best omen for the rest of the journey.
parecer agüero resto viage
 Now then, asked the chapman coolly, How much
ahora bien preguntar chalan frio quanto
 do you ask for your mule? Before his death he confessed
pedir

* See Grammar, from p. 246 to 250.

the crime *before* several witnesses. Saying this, he drew
delito *testigo* *decir* *sacar*
from under the habit a leather purse. We had travelled
cuero *bolsa* *caminar*
above two miles. Their lamentations were mingled *with*
milla *lamento* *mezclar*
the cries *of* the Indians. Trees are known *by* their
grito *Indio*
fruits. He saw himself compelled to place me *under*
verse *precisado* *poner*
the rod *of* a preceptor. I placed *on* the table two
férula *mesa*
kinds *of* soup. Our Antipodes are not *beneath* us, nor
género *sopa* *antípoda*
we *beneath* them. He wrote *on* the nineteenth, that he
escribir
would set out *on* the twenty-second, but he was not
partir *estar*
back *on* Friday. Let us humble ourselves *before*
de vuelta *humillarse*
the Lord.

Rule 140. Prepositions govern the objective case ;
as,—*Me queixo de tí*, I complain of thee ; *No puede*
vivir sin mí, he cannot live without me.

Be always very much *on* [thy guard]. Cast thy eyes
estar *sobre* *tú* *poner* *ojo*
on me. How shall I be able to live without thee, after
en yo como *poder vivir* *tu*
having lived so long with thee? There was no
tanto tiempo con
mercy for me.
misericordia

ON CONJUNCTIONS.

Rule 141. The conjunction *but*, not being preceded
by a negative, is expressed by *pero* or *mas* ; and after
a negative it is construed *sino* ; as,—I am rich, but I

am not happy, *yo soy rico, pero, or mas, no soy dichoso*; He is not happy, but rich, *no es dichoso, sino rico*.

Rule 142. The exceptive *but*, being preceded by an interrogative pronoun, or by a negative, is expressed by *sino*; and not following a negative is rendered *ménos*; as,—Who said it but you? *¿quien lo dixo sino vm.?* She eats nothing but fruit, *ella no come sino fruta*; She eats all but the rind, *ella come todo ménos la corteza*.

None *but* God can know our thoughts. She is continually deceiving him, *but* nevertheless he likes her.
conocer
engañar *querer*
 Every thing *but* the hour of death is uncertain. I do not complain of the law, *but* of her servants. Who caused *queixarse* *ministro* *hacer*
 (2) humanity to (1) weep, *but* Nero? Death is terrible,
A *llorar* *Neron*
but judgment will be more so: let us not fear then the *juicio*
 hour of death, *but* the day of judgment. What his valour achieved was much, *but* what his mind suffered *obrar* *espíritu padecer*
 was more. Fame is the reward of conquerors; *but* virtue will have another recompense. Of what *fama* *recompensa* *conquistador*
premio
 [service was] to the Romans the death of Nero, *but* to *servió* *de*
 make an opening for Otho and Vitellius? The happiness *dar* *A* *entrada á* *Othon* *Vitelio* *dicha*
 of a liberal and opulent man does not consist in having *dadivoso* *rico*
 riches, *but* in spending them, and not only in spending *gastar*

them, *but** in spending them well. We possess nothing
but perishable things. *poseer*

perecedero

Note a.—*But* for thee my son would have been murdered. Without friendship the world would be *but*
asesinar

a wilderness. Why does he grieve? He (2) ought
desierto *afligirse* *deber*
(1) *rather* to rejoice at seeing himself among us. *As* he
alegrarse

lived, *so* he died. *Whether* thou be rich or poor, thou
art not less obliged to be virtuous. He died on the
fallecer

twenty-fifth, *as* the clock struck three. We travelled
reloz dar *caminar*

without knowing *whether* it would be possible to arrive
saber *llegar*

before day-break. I did not like his verse, *nor* his
amanecer *gustar* *verso*

prose *either*.

prosa

ON INTERJECTIONS.

Rule 143. Adjectives employed as interjections require *de* before the noun to which they are applied; as,—; *Desdichada de mi madre!* Oh! my unhappy mother!

Unhappy we, how dreadful is war to those who
desdichado *quan* *funesto*
undertake it! Happy thou, Telemachus! with such a
emprender

guide thou hast nothing to fear! Unhappy me! What
shall I do? Whither shall I flee from my persecutors?

adonde *huir*
Lo! they are here with us! Woe to those sinners who
ete† *Δ aquí* *ay†* *pecador*

* See note *a*, to Rule 141, Grammar.

† See note *b*.

‡ See note *a*.

die in their sins! Woe to me, should death come
morir *pecado*
 before I am prepared!
prevenido

ON COLLOQUIAL IDIOMS.

To act as, (*i. e.* in the capacity of,) *hacer de*; He acted as notary on that occasion, *hizo de escribano en aquella ocasion.*

To become, (*i. e.* to be changed into,) *hacerse*; He became rich after the failure, *se hizo rico despues de la quiebra.*

To become, speaking of dress, is translated *caer* or *sentar*; Regimentals become him well, *el uniforme le cae, or le sienta bien.*

To become, in such expressions as the following, is translated *ser*; What will become of me! *¿que será de mí!*

To be in the right, *tener razon*; to be in the wrong, *no tener razon*; He is in the right to complain, *tiene razon de quezurse.*

To be near, or within an ace, is translated *estar á pique*; I was very near falling, *estuve á pique de caerme*: and sometimes by putting the second verb in the tense of the auxiliary, preceded by *por poco*; as, — *Por poco me caí.*

To be to, in such expressions as the following, is translated *ir*; The abdication was nothing to the subjects, *nada les iba á los vasallos en la abdicacion.*

To be to blame for, *tener la culpa de*; Am I then to blame for his cruelties? *¿Pues que tengo yo la culpa de sus crueldades?*

Both — and, *Tanto — como*; The king re-

warded both the officers and soldiers, *el rey premió tanto á los oficiales como á los soldados.*

First Exercise on the foregoing Idioms.—In argument, he that is in the wrong generally talks loudest. She was *habla*

very near losing her life. But for him, what would *perder*

have become of her! Señora Leonarda is in the right, said the old negro. Our footman acted as coachman in *decir* — *lacayo* *cochero*

his absence. [As soon as] he becomes rich, he will *luego que*

forget all his relations. Women generally prefer the *olvidarse* *pariente* *preferir*
colours which are in fashion, although they may not *de moda*

become them so well as others. We were within an ace of being drowned. Both religion and virtue are the *ahogarse* — *virtud*

bonds of civil society. What are his victories to the *vínculo* — *sociedad*

nation? He brought his niece home, in order that she *traer* *sobrina*

might act as housekeeper. He acted as if the lives of *ama de llaves* *obrar*

his soldiers were nothing to him, a cruelty for which the *soldado* *crueldad*

soldiers themselves were to blame. Consider, man, *considerar*

that when thou wilt be very near dying, it will not *quando*

then be a time to think on what will become of thee! *entónces* *pensar*

To care, in such expressions as the following, is translated *darse*; I care nothing for his threats, *nada se me da de sus amenazas.*

To fancy, (whimsically,) *antojarse á*; They fancied

that all would applaud them, *se les antojó que todos los aplaudirian*; She fancied apples, *se le antojaron manzanas*.

To give blessings, *echar bendiciones*; Give them thy blessing, *échales tu bendicion*.

To have to do, in such expressions as the following, is translated *tener que ver*; What have the conquests of the Carthaginians to do with what I say? *¿Que tienen que ver las conquistas de los Cartagineses con lo que yo digo?*

To have weight with, *hacer fuerza á*; All that he said had no weight with the minister, *todo lo que dixo no le hizo ninguna fuerza al ministro*.

However, in such expressions as the following, is translated *por*; However great may be his merit, *por grande que sea su mérito*.

To lay the blame on, *echar la culpa á*; All the nation laid the blame on ministers, *toda la nacion echó la culpa á los ministros*.

To look, in speaking of inanimate objects, *caer*; My windows looked to the garden, *mis ventanas caian al jardin*.

Second Exercise.—However good and wise a king may be, still he is a man. And if the boy [turns out] *aun salir*

mischievous, every one will lay the blame on thee. *travieso*

As his victories would have been nothing to his subjects, what did they care whether he conquered or *vasallo vencer ó*

was conquered? When men are prejudiced, there is no *preocupado* argument that has any weight with them. The front *fachada*

of the church looked towards the East. What had his
 former victories to do with that defeat? He told me
 that he envied my husband's lot, however unfortunate
 it might be. And after having given them his blessing, he
 closed his eyes for ever. Men often lay the blame on their
 ill luck, when only their ill conduct is to blame. Some
 women fancy that every one that [looks at] them is [in love]
 with them. Children fancy every thing they see. How-
 ever scarce true love may be, it is even less scarce than
 true friendship.

oriente
antiguo *derrota* *decir*
envidia *suerte f.* *desgraciado*
cerrar
conducta
mirar *enamorado*
de *niño* *ver*
raro *aun*
amistad

To make pay, in such expressions as the following, is translated *llevar á*; They made my father pay a thousand pounds for the farm, *le llevaron á mi padre mil libras por el cortijo*.

To make up one's mind, *consentir en*; The inn-keeper had made up his mind to gain a great deal on this occasion, *el mesonero habia consentido en ganar mucho en esta ocasion*.

To miss, (i. e. to feel a loss,) *echar menos*; As soon as I put my hand into my pocket, I missed my purse, *luego que metí la mano en la faltriquera eché menos mi bolsa*.

To pay attention to, *hacer caso de*; He pays no attention to what I say, *no hace caso de lo que digo*.

To serve for, (i. e. in place of,) *servir de*; A stone served him for a pillow, *una piedra le servia de almohada*.

To smell of, or like, *oler á*; His clothes smell still of gunpowder, *aun huelen sus vestidos á pólvora*.

To spare, (*i. e.* to omit,) *perdonar*; He spared no diligence, *no perdonó diligencia alguna*.

To spoil, *echar á perder*; He spoils every thing he does, *echa á perder todo lo que hace*.

To stand in, (*i. e.* to cost,) *salir á*; This work stood the proprietor in two guineas a volume, *esta obra le salió al propietario á dos guineas el tomo*. When the value, and not the rate, is mentioned, it is translated *tener de costa*; It stood the proprietor in a hundred pounds, *le tuvo al propietario cien libras de costa*.

Third Exercise.—What I can assure thee is, that I shall spare no opportunity of mocking thy vigilance.

ocasion burlar vigilancia
Sometimes we will amuse ourselves with hunting,
*en **

at others with fishing, and so I hope that you will
*en ** *esperar*

not miss the city. I took him for the gardener, and
ciudad tener jardinero

fór [that time] I paid no attention to him. And from
por entónces desde

[that moment] I made up my mind, that I should not
luego

spend the time badly in the country. Wash this bottle;
pasar mal lavar

it smells of vinegar. The salt water had spoiled all
vinagre salado

the powder. This pipe stands him in a hundred pounds,
pólvora pipa

and the wine he drank before used to stand me in
beber

* See note *b* to Rule 136, Grammar.

seven shillings a bottle. From [that time] ^{entonces} ^{soterraneo} caves served for an asylum to people of our profession. We shall not make them pay to-day as much as they made her pay yesterday. When a man loses his liberty he serves as an instrument to enslave others.

asilo gente f. profesion
hoy
ayer perder
esclavizar

To take one's fancy, *caer en gracia á*; He used to make us repeat all the airs which took her fancy, *él nos hacia repetir todas las tonadillas que le cáian á ella en gracia.*

To take amiss, *llevar á mal*; He did not take amiss what I said, *no llevó á mal lo que dixé.*

To take for granted, *dar por supuesto*; I take it for granted that you won't come with me, *doy por supuesto que vm. no quiere venir conmigo.*

To taste of, or like, *saber á*; This wine tastes like vinegar, *este vino sabe á vinagre.*

To think, preceded by the adverb *rather*, or by *to be inclined*, is translated *estar en*, in such expressions as the following; I rather think that he won't come to-day, *estoy en que no vendrá hoy.*

To try, (*i. e.* to endeavour,) *hacer por*; I shall try to come, *haré por venir.*

To wonder, (*i. e.* to be at a loss to know,) is not translated, and the verb governed is put in one of the futures of the indicative, or in the imperfect of the subjunctive, preceded by the conjunction *si*; I wonder whether these complaints will ever end? *¿Si se acabarán jamas estas quejas?* I wonder whether the

enemy's loss has been great? *¿Si habrá sido grande la pérdida del enemigo?*

Fourth Exercise.—I took for granted that I was going to lose my life with my poor ducats. It is said *ir perder ducado* that the manna, which fell in the desert, tasted of that *mand caer desierto* which each one of the Israelites liked most. Some men *Israelita gustar* die bachelors, because no woman takes their fancy, and *soltero*

others, because they have not taken any woman's fancy. He never thought she would have taken amiss his proposal. I wonder whether he will accept the conditions. *pensar pro-puesta aceptar* I rather think he [will not be contented] with what they *contentarse*

offer him. Had he tried to comfort her, her affliction *ofrecer consolar afliccion* would have been less. I am inclined to think that he will take it for granted that we shall not consent to it. They presented me to the duke, and I had the *presentar duque* [good fortune] of taking his fancy. *dicha*

ON SYNONYMS.*

Adonde, Donde.—Page 11.

Exercise.—Every one related whither he was going. *contar* They repaired whither the negro and I were. I accompanied her to her house, where a grand-daughter of hers *acom-* *acudir* *pañar nieta* was indisposed. I don't like to go whither you say, be- *indispuesta querer*

* See Synonyms of the Spanish Language, by the Author.

cause I like better to stay where I am. [Be not eager]
gustar *quedarse* *apresurarse*
 to heap up riches ; because where thy treasure is, thy
amontonar
 heart will be also. In vain the murderer endeavours to
asesino *esforzarse*
 conceal himself where he can ; whither shall he go, that
ocultarse
 the voice of conscience may not reach him?
alcanzar

Agarrar, Asir.—Page 129.

Exercise.—And the wife of Potiphar seized him by the
Putifar
 border of his garment, but he left her his mantle and fled.
orla *vestidura* *manto* *huir*
 I took hold of his arm, and we retired to a coffee-house.
brazo *retirarse* *café*
 He seized the tree with both hands, and pulled it
árbol *mano f.* *arrancar*
 up. He seized the delinquent by the arm, and conducted
A *delinquente* *conducir*
 him to the presence of the judge. Had I not seized the
presencia
 rope that they threw me, I should have been drowned.
soga *echar* *ahogarse*
 Had they seized him by the arm, instead of laying hold of
en lugar
 him by the coat epaulette, he would not have escaped.
casaca *charretera* *escaparse*

Ahí, Allí, Allá.—Page 122.

Aquí, Acá.—Page 123.

Exercise.—Here we are to sleep. Neither gold nor
dormir
 silver was seen there. Come hither. Here thou wilt
ver *venir*
 live in peace. Not only the culprit, but his accusers
vivir *paz* *reo* *acusador*

were likewise there. Take him to prison, said the
tambien llevar la cárcel
 judge, there let him learn to obey: immediately they
aprender
 [laid hands on] the delinquent, and conducted him
echaron mano a conducir
 thither. I wish to see the wound you have there. He
querer herida
 told me, that, as he was coming hither one night, an
decir venir
 assassin wounded him in the breast; and to convince me,
asesino herir pecho convencer
 he showed me the scar he had there. You write
mostrar cicatriz f. vm. escribir
 from France, that you do not wish to stay there:
querer quedarse
 remember that you might have remained here, but
acordarse permanecer
 went thither against my consent: as you cannot return
ir voluntad volver
 hither, if you like Italy, you may go thither, and try to
gustar
 establish yourself there.

Debe, Debe de.—Page 138.

Exercise.—The conditions ought to be advantageous,
 otherwise they will not be accepted. We must be
de otro modo
 merciful. Pride must be his predominant passion, else
dominante sino
 he would not have done it. I say that she must be mer-
 ciful, because she forgave him. He must repent, if he
pues perdonar arrepentirse
 wishes to be pardoned. To spend as much as he does,
querer gastar
 a man ought to be rich; but [according to] what is said
segun
 of that gentleman, he must be very poor.

Ser preciso, Ser menester.—Page 115.

Exercise.—It is necessary to die, and we must bear death with resignation. It is necessary that we should

bear with patience the troubles of this life. The cook,
trabajo *cocinera*
 for it is necessary that I should describe her, was a
porque *describir*
 person of sixty years. To be saved it is necessary to
salvar

be virtuous. You must wrap yourself well up, in that
virtuoso *abrigarse*
 climate. To soften wax, it is necessary to warm it.
clima m. *ablandar cera* *calentar*

Honor, Honra.—Page 153.

Exercise.—He was buried in the Chapel Royal, an
enterrar Capilla Real
honour which he well deserved. Let us act always as men
merecer obrar
of honour. Honour ought never to be sacrificed. The
duke did me the honour of appointing me his secretary.
nombrar

The pomp of funerals regards more the vanity of the
pompa entierro mirar
 living, than the honour of the dead.
vivo muerto

Lograr, Conseguir, Alcanzar.—Page 172.

Exercise.—How shall I be able [to get out] of this prison, when they have just taken from me the means of obtaining it? You will be able to support yourself with the money until you obtain some employment. So capricious is fortune, that those who do not seek her

obtain her greatest favours. The frogs besought Jupiter
rana suplicar
 so much, that [at length] they obtained a king. Had he
al fin
 not received reinforcements, he never would have obtained the victory.

Luego, Despues.—Page 165.

Exercise.—After I satisfied his curiosity, [Well now,]
satisfacer *ahora bien*
 Gil Blas, said he to me. But after they understood the
entender
 origin of the noise, their uneasiness [was changed] into
inquietud *convertirse en*
 loud peals of laughter. After the captain of
grande caraxada
 robbers had made this apology, he got into bed.
vandolero *meterse*
 After they expelled their enemies, they returned to their
 cities. After the sun appears, all bodies cast a shadow.
salir *hacer* A

No obstante, Aunque, Bienque.—Page 162.

Exercise.—They have lost the battle, though, considering the enemy's superiority, it is not to be wondered at. It rains, though the wind is changed. The emperor and the prince are both great generals, though the latter is certainly very superior. She would not marry him, though he were rich. The atheist denies the existence of God, although all the works of nature proclaim his omnipotence.
perder
asarse
ateista negar *existencia*
obra *declarar* *omnipotencia*

Opinion, Parecer, Dictamen.—Page 177.

Exercise.—Physicians do not always declare their opinion. According to the opinion of the surgeon, the
médico
cirujano

wound is not mortal. Many find themselves compelled
herida *verse* *precisado*
 to act against their own opinion. The good man replied,
bueno hombre
 I am not of thy uncle's opinion. He always abides
tio *arreglarse*
 by the opinion of his physician. Ptolemy was of opinion
Ptolemo
 that the sun revolved round the earth.
revolver

Pertenecer, Corresponder.—Page 171.

Exercise.—This house belonged to the hospital for
 many years. The title of majesty belongs to kings.
tratamiento
 According to her father's will the estate belongs
testamento *hacienda*
 to the widow, but it has been divided among all. That
viuda *repartir*
 colony has always belonged to the Dutch. Having
colonia
 divided the conquered kingdoms into several portions,
 each belligerent power took that which belonged to it.
potencia

Porque, Pues.—Page 169.

Exercise.—He demanded of me my daughter, because
pedir
 she is pretty; and I refused her to him, because he is
bonito *negar*
 ugly; he will find another wife, because he is rich; and
feo *hallar*
 will repent, because he is old; he will forget my
arrepentirse *olvidar*
 daughter, because he does not love her, and will not
 ruin me, because I am so already. And thus my
arruinar *ya*

master lost his life, because his physician did not know
médico

Greek. He will obtain the situation, without doubt,
el Griego *puesto*
because he has good friends.

Sospecha, Rezelo.—Page 130.

Exercise.—They had not any suspicion of the trick I
pieza
had played them. We suspected that they were coming
to take us. I had some suspicions that he loved another
prender
woman more than me. We always suspected that he
would leave us a good legacy. Not to render myself
dexar *hacerse*
suspicious, I did not frequent the house.

Veneno, Ponzoña.—Page 160.

Exercise.—There are snakes in the island of Ceylon,
culebra *isla* *Ceylan*
whose poison kills in four hours. He suspected that
matar
there was some poison in his drink. The poison of these
bebida
insects is in the sting. Each poison has its antidote.
insecto *aguijon* *antidoto*
Poisons belong to the animal, vegetable, and mineral
vegetal
kingdoms.

Para, Por.—See page 1.

To write well [we must] have good pens, good ink,
ser preciso
and good paper. Willingly would I go so far to hear
de buena gana
him; but to hear him well you must be seated close to
cerca
him. The frog stretched herself so much to [be equal]
rana *igualar*

to the ox, that at length she burst. All men are born
rebenar *nacer*
 to die, and to die well we must live well.
vivir

Alguien, Alguno, Nadie, Ninguno.—Pages 28, 29.

No one but God can know our thoughts. Is there
pensamiento
 any one who can tell what his end will be? Among all
entre
 the authors which I have examined, I found none that
exâminar *encontrar*
 makes mention of the event. He exclaimed thrice, is
lance
 there any one within? but no one answered, because
 none of them wished to be discovered. The captain,
descubrir
 having exhorted his soldiers to follow him, marched
exhortar *seguir*
 valiantly towards the fortress, but no one stirred.
moverse

Abajo, Bajo, Debajo.—Page 5.

Send her the letter under cover. Whose are the
cubierta
 books that are under the table? The title is written
mesa
 at the top and the date at the bottom. [Seeing himself]
fecha *verse*
 compelled to place me under the rod of a preceptor,
precisado *poner* *férula*
 he sent me to Doctor Godinez. The different aspects
enviar
 under which good and evil [present themselves] to us,
presentarse
 occasion our instability in what we desire.
causar

We have received the [bills of lading], but the ship is
conocimiento *navio*
not yet arrived. I would sacrifice my fortune, and even
caudal
my life for her. I am waiting for them yet. I sprained
torcer
my foot yesterday, and I feel the pain yet. We are still
sentir
without letters. I told you to give her the money,
entregar
and you have not given it to her yet.

You permit them to return as late as they like, without noticing it to them. Had you warned your friend of the danger, he would not have embarked. The king warned his ministers not to mention the subject to him again. Warn your servant not to come here again. The general wrote to the emperor, representing to him the services of the captain who was the bearer of the dispatches.

Exercise.—The congregation liked the sermon, but did not like the preacher's voice. Who can like a conduct dictated by such interested motives? I never liked his similes. Would you like a shepherd's life? However

relishing may be the draughts which physicians prescribe
sabroso *bebida* *médico* *recetar*
 few are the patients that like them. All men like to
enfermo
 hear themselves praised, but none likes to hear his con-
alabar
 duct censured. We must abandon all our earthly
censurar *abandonar* *terrestre*
 enjoyments, whether we like it or do not like it.

Voz, Palabra.—Page 167.

Exercise.—His style is full of high-sounding words.
altisonante
 We have had some words with them. He concluded his
concluir
 letter with these words. The word *ennui* is a French
carta
 word, and a word very difficult to pronounce. He re-
difícil *re-*
 peated it word by word. All my words had no weight
petir
 with her. Many words in that language have no plural.
idioma
 He answered not a word. These words are offensive to
ofensivo
 modesty. Avoid cutting words. His writings abound in
pudor *picante*
 foreign words. Never give your word without having
 first considered whether you can keep it.
poder cumplir

THE END.

